THE LITERARY DIGEST

(Title registered in U. S. Patent Office and in Foreign Countries)

PUBLIC OPINION, *New York*, and CURRENT OPINION, *New York*, combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
(Titles registered in U. S. Patent Office)

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TOPICS ▾ OF ▾ THE ▾ DAY

(This title registered in U. S. Patent Office)

MANY NEW POLLS ARE BORN OF THE *DIGEST* POLL

HAVE YOU A LITTLE STRAW VOTE in your town? Meaning, of course, a newspaper dry-wet straw vote to check up the local returns in THE LITERARY DIGEST's twenty-million-ballot Prohibition poll.

"Check and double check."

They're all the rage, these children of the DIGEST poll.

Born overnight, as it were, in important cities all over the country—particularly in those served by the chain of Scripps-Howard newspapers—they serve as a response to the vehement and sometimes malignant criticisms which have been hurled at the DIGEST poll by terrified partizans.

More straws to test the breeze!

THE DIGEST desired this impartial check-up, proposed it, urged it, and is delighted at its adoption and progress. As Shakespeare puts it:

"Truth is truth
To the end of reckoning."

This wide-spread movement for local straw votes shows not only a keen editorial desire to get at the truth but an equally keen editorial awareness of the cumulative public excitement over the DIGEST poll, radiating from the legislative halls of Washington to the remotest villages and farmhouses in every section of the country.

Further evidence of popular interest in the Prohibition poll is furnished by the flood of ballots that continue to pour in without any sign of cessation, altho the poll has already handsomely broken all records.

An additional 529,770 votes tallied since last week raises our tabulation (on the next page) to the unprecedented total of 3,705,742. This exceeds by almost a million ballots the final total of our 1928 Presidential poll—the largest, up to that time, in the history of LITERARY DIGEST polls. The 1928 total was 2,767,263. It represented 14.6 per cent. of the ballots sent out, which was above the average of ballots marked correctly and returned in DIGEST polls, the interest in the election being very intense.

But that percentage has already been well beaten by the Prohibition poll, as our readers can figure out for themselves. Moreover, at the rate the ballots are still piling in, it would not be surprizing if the ultimate total were to run somewhere safely above the four-and-a-half million mark!

Here is the Scripps-Howard announcement of its check and double check on the DIGEST poll:

"Challenges of the accuracy of its Prohibition poll have caused THE LITERARY DIGEST to invite newspapers to check up with polls of their own.

The New York *Telegram* and the other twenty-four Scripps-Howard newspapers hereby accept this invitation.

Printed above is a coupon similar to that sent out by THE DIGEST. Clip it, vote, and send, mail or bring it to the Prohibition Poll Editor of *The Telegram*, at 73 Dey Street.

Only signed ballots will be counted, signatures being necessary to prevent duplication. However, no names will be published.

"Figures in *The Telegram's* poll will be compared, from time to time, with the figures obtained for this district by THE DIGEST. Similar comparisons will be published between THE DIGEST's figures and those obtained by Scripps-Howard newspapers in other cities.

"The above ballot will be printed in *The Telegram* daily for one week."

HERE'S THE POLL, ROUGHLY SPEAKING, AT A GLANCE

These are the Scripps-Howard newspapers: New York *Telegram*, Cleveland *Press*, Pittsburgh *Press*, Cincinnati *Post*, Columbus (O.) *Citizen*, Baltimore *Post*, Buffalo (N. Y.) *Times*, San Francisco *News*, Washington *News*, Indianapolis *Times*, Oklahoma City *News*, Toledo (O.) *News-Bee*, Knoxville (Tenn.) *News-Sentinel*, San Diego (Cal.) *Sun*, Covington (Ky.) *Post*, Akron (O.) *Times-Press*, Birmingham (Ala.) *Post*, Memphis (Tenn.) *Press-Scimitar*, Houston (Tex.) *Press*, Youngstown (O.) *Telegram*, Fort Worth (Tex.) *Press*, Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, Evansville (Ind.) *Press*, El Paso (Tex.) *Post*, Albuquerque (N. M.) *State Tribune*.

Many of our readers have heard of the Savannah *Morning News* Prohibition poll and its surprizing outcome. The story has been told by Floyd Gibbons, in his radio talks about the DIGEST poll, but it is well worth telling again, for it is as diverting as one of Bernard Shaw's earlier comedies.

The Savannah *Morning News* is a consistently dry organ, and it was doubtful of some DIGEST returns, broadcast by Mr. Gibbons, tending to show Savannah as decidedly wet.

On the suggestion of two of its employees, both sincere drys, it resolved, as a feat of journalistic enterprise and a service to the dry cause, to take a local dry-wet straw vote, confident of vindicating Savannah. It proceeded to print a ballot with an abbreviation of THE DIGEST's three questions, and stipulated the signing of the ballots, to baffle would-be repeaters.

The returns of this local Prohibition poll proved to be wet—much wetter than the DIGEST returns for Savannah! But *The*

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Morning News, while confessing its surprize and dismay, stuck to its guns with grim journalistic fortitude, and continued to collect its straw vote, which grew wetter and wetter.

In doing so, it suddenly became a target for brickbats from some of the eminent dry advocates of Savannah. They began by denouncing *The Morning News* for its straw vote, calling it treason to the Constitution, and ended by accusing the devoted newspaper of wetness and telling a specific story of a man forging names on a large batch of wet ballots and delivering them to *The Morning News*. That conscientious journal investigated the story, and printed affidavits tending to prove that it was false and trumped up, but apparently no retractions or apologies have been forthcoming from its earnest fabricators.

In a word, the Savannah *Morning News*, altho a dry paper, found itself assailed with the same kind of venomous campaign, on a local scale, as that which THE DIGEST is cheerfully encountering on a national scale.

During the course of the straw vote it explained its position in an editorial. We abbreviate somewhat:

"What caused *The Morning News* to give its readers an opportunity to express their opinions on the very much discust subject of Prohibition?

"Well, THE LITERARY DIGEST showed that, according to the poll it was making, Savannah was wet by an indicated large majority. *The Morning News* was disposed to doubt that THE LITERARY DIGEST was getting the truth of the matter.

"It wondered if the dry sentiment could not be brought out in its true proportion by a straw ballot conducted by a home newspaper here in Savannah better than by a national magazine published hundreds of miles away.

"The attitude taken by the Ministers' Union is hardly understandable, in the light of these facts."

The allusion to the Ministers' Union is explained by a news story in the same issue, telling of a meeting of the clerical body at which resolutions were passed denouncing all Prohibition straw votes, and exhorting church people to ignore them.

And now comes a telegram from an influential Georgia paper, the Augusta *Herald*, announcing that it also is conducting a straw ballot on the Prohibition question using the DIGEST questions. THE LITERARY DIGEST extends a hearty welcome to *The Herald*, and to every other newspaper throughout the country which undertakes, to serve the cause of truth by checking up the results of our poll in its particular territory. It's a good habit, and the field is ripe.

Vermont is already in the throes of newspaper ballots to "supplement" the DIGEST poll—only those who did not return a DIGEST ballot being requested to vote—and there, too, the results are wetter than THE DIGEST had discovered. The Rutland *Daily Herald*, which made the Vermont poll a State-wide affair, purchasing much newspaper space for the purpose, reports a predominant vote for repeal.

Other local polls, on a smaller scale, have arrived at results corresponding pretty closely with DIGEST returns and proving, at least, that our figures do not err on the wet side. Indeed, one of our most vigorous recent assailants accuses THE DIGEST of being edited by "a rank Prohibitionist," who "tries to make his readers believe the poll is not nearly so bad for the drys as the figures would make it appear."

This assailant is the Sacramento *Bee*, and it has as hot a sting as any of our bone-dry detractors. It declares that in our "most recent stunt of whistling through a graveyard" we have been unjust to the wets by not taking it for granted that the modification vote should be added to the repeal vote.

SEVENTH REPORT OF THE LITERARY DIGEST PROHIBITION POLL

State	For Enforcement	For Modification	For Repeal	Total
ALABAMA	9,767	5,316	5,227	20,310
ARIZONA	954	1,070	856	2,880
ARKANSAS	9,440	4,426	4,488	18,354
CALIFORNIA	64,005	73,061	80,333	217,399
COLORADO	14,163	10,257	7,681	32,101
CONNECTICUT	15,158	27,200	42,394	84,752
DELAWARE	2,608	1,577	3,742	7,927
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	3,577	4,455	6,513	14,545
FLORIDA	6,504	6,059	8,480	21,043
GEORGIA	10,505	7,611	8,408	26,524
IDAHO	3,419	1,965	3,208	8,592
ILLINOIS	56,339	69,527	106,886	232,752
INDIANA	44,066	33,816	34,709	112,591
IOWA	34,848	24,384	23,702	82,934
KANSAS	36,890	15,122	11,665	63,677
KENTUCKY	14,893	12,003	17,543	44,439
LOUISIANA	4,653	5,519	9,738	19,910
MAINE	9,121	5,826	8,595	23,542
MARYLAND	10,600	10,672	20,134	41,406
MASSACHUSETTS	43,364	38,038	67,893	149,295
MICHIGAN	49,537	58,029	76,224	183,790
MINNESOTA	35,206	36,180	45,929	117,315
MISSISSIPPI	4,134	2,499	3,093	9,726
MISSOURI	39,778	30,750	54,998	125,526
MONTANA	2,902	2,846	4,818	10,566
NEBRASKA	19,759	13,863	12,717	46,339
NEVADA	327	547	682	1,556
NEW HAMPSHIRE	6,149	5,301	5,077	16,527
NEW JERSEY	40,196	65,624	106,749	212,569
NEW MEXICO	757	628	750	2,135
NEW YORK	93,684	164,970	252,747	511,401
NORTH CAROLINA	20,716	11,444	9,593	41,753
NORTH DAKOTA	7,441	7,632	9,046	24,119
OHIO	79,049	83,669	86,544	249,262
OKLAHOMA	16,985	9,118	8,146	34,249
OREGON	15,230	14,005	11,866	41,101
PENNSYLVANIA	119,759	115,619	203,518	438,896
RHODE ISLAND	3,566	4,697	8,380	16,643
SOUTH CAROLINA	7,166	4,742	5,416	17,324
SOUTH DAKOTA	7,224	6,088	5,283	18,595
TENNESSEE	13,397	6,819	6,671	26,887
TEXAS	24,894	15,884	14,903	55,681
UTAH	3,062	2,501	2,474	8,037
VERMONT	4,082	3,291	3,765	11,138
VIRGINIA	16,823	13,146	19,741	49,710
WASHINGTON	20,487	20,928	19,136	60,551
WEST VIRGINIA	12,416	11,007	9,653	33,076
WISCONSIN	19,243	25,258	37,987	82,488
WYOMING	1,288	1,173	1,986	4,447
STATE UNKNOWN	12,614	9,521	7,227	29,362
	1,092,745	1,105,683	1,507,314	3,705,742

THE QUESTIONS

1. Do you favor the continuance and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Law?
2. Do you favor a modification of the Volstead Law to permit light wines and beers?
3. Do you favor a repeal of the Prohibition Amendment?

"How Lawyers Wrangle Over the Digest Poll"—See the Lively Letters on Pages 46, 48, 50, 51, 52, and 53.

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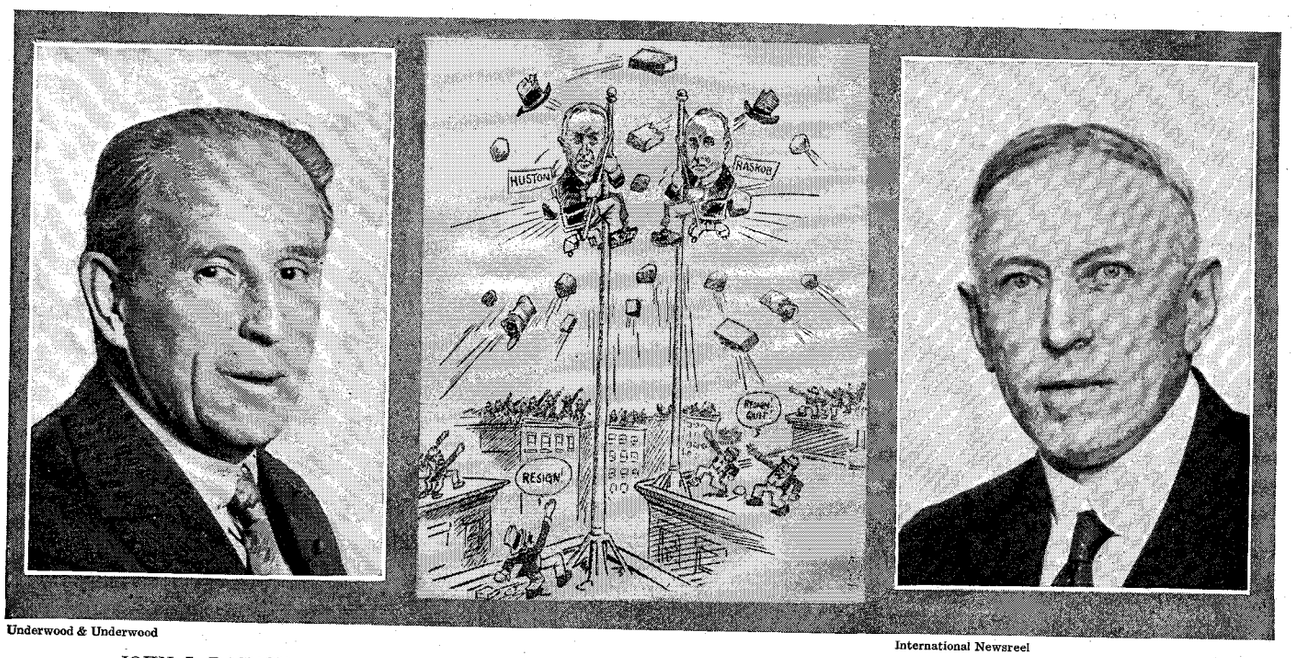

Underwood & Underwood

JOHN J. RASKOB

THE POLE-SITTERS

North in the Washington *Post*.

International Newsreel

CLAUDIUS H. HUSTON

HUSTON AND RASKOB, GRILL MATES

"YOU KICK MY DOG, and I'll kick your cat." Thus does one editorial writer view the storm raging around the helmsmen of the Republican and Democratic parties.

Claudius H. Huston, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, is put on the grill by the Democrats.

Promptly, the Republicans put on the same grid John J. Raskob, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Under a fire of questions from the Senate Lobby Committee, we read, each is forced to explain matters which his political foes hope will prove disastrous to him and to his party.

From Mr. Huston is drawn an account of the temporary use he made of funds contributed to the Tennessee River Improvement Association, of which he was president.

Then Mr. Raskob tells of contributing about $65,000 to the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

As an upshot of these fiery hearings, thunderous demands are being made upon both men to resign, most of them coming from adherents of the rival party. Washington dispatches have been heavy with predictions that Mr. Huston would quit, or be forced out by President Hoover, but at this writing he still holds his position. "I have no intention of resigning," Mr. Raskob told the Washington correspondents.

It was while investigating the Muscle Shoals lobby that the Senate committee, it seems, called Mr. Huston, because of his former connection with the Tennessee River Improvement Association, which was interested in the development of Muscle Shoals. It was brought out, we read in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, "that one of two checks contributed by the Union Carbide Company to the Tennessee River Improvement Association, through Mr. Huston, had played a part in the purchase of stocks on margin for his account." Then the correspondent tells us:

"Ledger accounts and canceled checks showed the receipt in March and June last year of the two checks, amounting to $36,100, from the Union Carbide Company, their incorporation in the general account kept by Mr. Huston with Blyth & Bonner, New York brokers, in the name of William E. Moore, his agent, and their ultimate transmission over a period of five months to Col. J. W. Worthington, director of the Tennessee River Improvement Association at Washington.

"Charles A. Krickl, manager of the brokerage firm, testified that one of the checks, for $14,100, had been deposited by Mr. Moore in a special account on June 26, and was used on the same day to protect his margins on 300 shares of Loose-Wiles Biscuit, 200 shares of National Cash Register, and 200 shares of Kelvinator, resulting in a profit of $526. The special account, the broker said, was merged later in the general account kept by Mr. Moore."

Later, Mr. Moore was called to the stand. The brokers' ledger statements he brought with him "showed that the account kept in his name for Mr. Huston was indebted to the brokers for $19,391.07 on February 23, 1929, and that a check for $22,000 received from the Union Carbide Company and deposited on March 9 had made up the deficit."

To give Mr. Huston's version of these transactions:

"I was the sole custodian of the fund. And, when I had turned it over to the Tennessee River Association, as shown by my checks to Colonel Worthington, my obligation was discharged. What I did in the meantime had nothing to do with it."

Then came Mr. Raskob's turn. Called "in retaliation" for the grilling of Mr. Huston, the Democratic chief told of contributing $65,000 in three years to the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment.

A slashing attack on Mr. Raskob was made a few days later, on the floor of the Senate, by Senator Simmons, veteran Democratic member, of North Carolina. He said, in part:

"Mr. Raskob's own testimony before the Senate Committee disclosed that the money he and others are contributing to the association is being used, or is to be used, for the election of wet Senators and Representatives, and, of course, in many instances is being used, or will be used, for the defeat of dry Democrats who are opposed by wet Republicans."

It seems "the quintessence of nerve" to the New Orleans *States* (Dem.) "for Senator Simmons to attempt to tell Mr. Raskob what to do," inasmuch as the Senator "bolted the party in the Presidential campaign of 1928." But to the Winston-Salem *Journal* (Ind. Dem.) the Simmons logic is "irrefutable."

As for Mr. Huston, "there is only one course, that is to throw him out," declares the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind.), and the Topeka *Daily Capital* (Rep.) also views him as "a load that the Republican party can not afford to carry."

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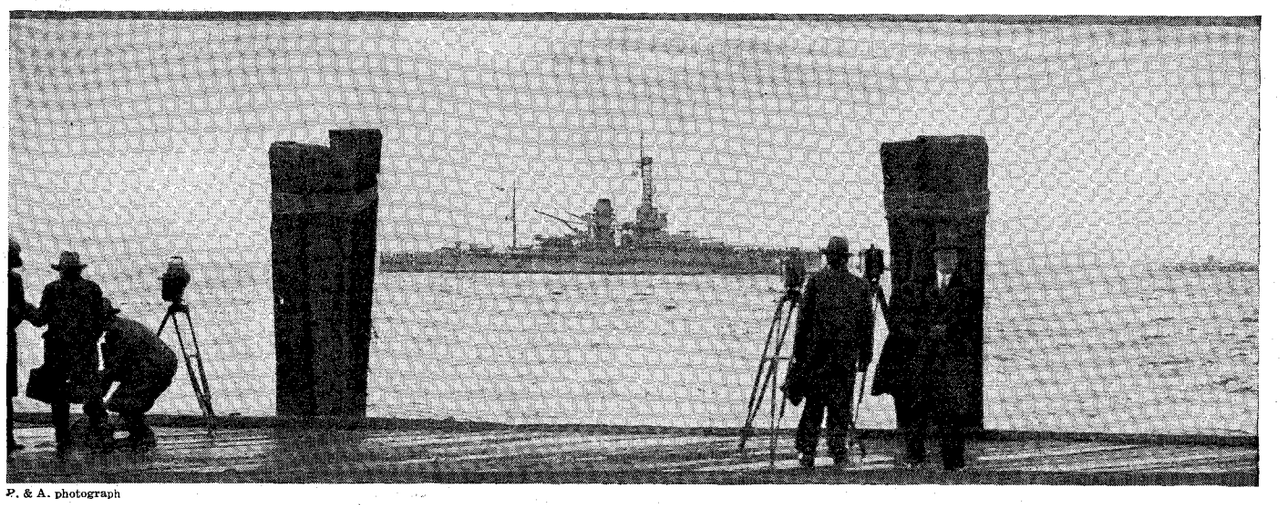

P. & A. photograph

SEA TERROR HEADED FOR THE SCRAP-HEAP, THE U. S. S. *UTAH*

One of the two battle-ships which America will junk as a result of the London Naval Conference. The other is the *Florida*.

SUCCESS OR FAILURE AT LONDON?

A THREE MONTHS' RUN at London would mean success, theatrically speaking.

But when it comes to a Naval Conference, the critics are not so sure.

Messrs. MacDonald and Hoover and Stimson and Briand, and all the rest, loudly applaud their own performance; but comparing actual results with hopes raised last fall, we hear editorial grumbling about "crumbs," and "the mountain bringing forth the mouse."

Instead of a Five-Power pact limiting all kinds of naval armaments, we have a very limited Five-Power pact which includes a more complete limitation treaty signed by America, Great Britain, and Japan.

Is this a success?

Well, Senator Capper sees "peace, parity, and profit" coming out of the London Conference. And correspondent W. L. James, of the New York *Times*, who has been observing the conference at close range, finds immensely significant the "consecration of parity" between the United States and Great Britain.

But if we were to take a vote of American newspaper editors, it is apparent from the great mass of editorial comment that a majority would call the London Conference a moderate or partial success, decidedly worth while, but not calling for a mad burst of cheers.

"A three-party Anglo-American-Japanese pact, with tonnage spaces left for France and Italy to fill in at some future time, if ever," is the description of the result of the London Conference given by R. W. Ritchie in a London dispatch to the New York *American*. As outlined in other dispatches, all five Powers agree to postpone for five years replacement of capital ships now due under the Washington Treaty of 1922; to define certain classes of ships as exempt from limitation; to devise a compromise method for classifying and limiting war-ships; to take steps toward humanizing submarine warfare. America, Great Britain, and Japan agree to cut down their battle-ships to a 15-15-9 level within a few months, instead of in 1936, involving scrapping four battle-ships by Britain, two by the United States, and the demilitarization of one each by all three Powers. Cruisers are to be limited to 327,000 tons (including eighteen eight-inch-gun ships) for the United States; 339,000 tons (including fifteen eight-inch-gun ships) for Great Britain; 200,000 tons (including twelve eight-inch-gun ships) for Japan. Great Britain and America are to be limited to 150,000 tons each of destroyers, as compared with Japan's 105,000; and each of the three nations is to be limited to 53,000 tons of submarines. A special clause provides for extra building in case one of the three Powers is threatened by excessive building on the part of an outside Power.

This Prime Minister MacDonald calls "a substantial step" toward limitation. The British First Lord of the Admiralty describes it as "a tremendous advance on the road to disarmament."

The American view has been exprest both by President Hoover and Secretary Stimson. Secretary Stimson's statement, given to the American public by radio from London, declares that the object of extending the work of Washington, The Hague, and Geneva by extending limitation to include all naval elements has been achieved, so far as the United States, Great Britain, and Japan are concerned, and "we have every hope that France and Italy will eventually join the limitation of their fleets similar to that which we have attained."

The first great economy achieved at London is the holiday in battle-ship construction, according to Mr. Stimson:

"Under the schedules of the Washington Treaty the United States was to lay down ten new battle-ships and to complete five of them within the next six years. Under our present arrangement none of these vessels will be laid down. This means that approximately $300,000,000 which would have been spent during the next six years will not be spent."

Realizing that varying sets of figures are presented by various writers, Mr. Stimson suggests that we compare the three fleets as they stand to-day, including ships built, building, and appropriated for, with the same fleets as they will stand in 1936 under the London agreement:

"There will be nine battle-ships scrapped, but not replaced. Their combined tonnage is 230,000 tons.

"Next there will be a reduction of 205,000 tons in the destroyers of the three Powers.

"There will be a reduction of 68,000 tons in submarines, and that is nearly 16,000 tons more than will be allowed to any of the three countries in 1936.

"In American cruisers there will be an actual increase under the new agreement, but this is due solely to the fact that we have been idle in cruiser-building for nearly ten years, and now find ourselves with less than a quarter of the normal proportion of cruisers which we should have in respect to the rest of our fleet.

"Therefore, in order to create a smaller but better balanced fleet than we now have, and to achieve parity with Great Britain, it is necessary for us to increase our cruiser tonnage.

"This increase is comparatively small, because the British have agreed to reduce their tonnage by twenty cruisers, in order to meet us, and for the same purpose the Japanese have agreed not to increase the number of their cruisers.

"As a result, the total net reduction in the three fleets built,

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building, and appropriated for, is in the neighborhood of 560,000 tons.

"In our present agreement, we have reached the lowest level of limitation that I have ever heard seriously discust, and we have reached a lower level than any of us thought could be attained when we came here."

"The whole agreement is a great step in world peace and an assurance of American parity in naval strength," says President Hoover. In analyzing the results of the conference, he says it would have cost us from $1,400,000,000 to $1,640,000,000 to attain parity with Great Britain on the basis of the Geneva proposals of 1927, while the cost under the London Conference plan, spread over the next six years, will be from $550,000,000 to $650,000,000. In other words, here is a saving to the United States of a round billion dollars, and a total saving to the world of, perhaps, $2,500,000,000. In his address to the Daughters of the American Revolution, the President said:

"The conference has been able to bring about an actual reduction in the armament of the three nations of about 25 per cent. less than the standards discust during the conference which failed at Geneva three years ago, and a reduction of about 12 per cent. below present naval programs as rapidly as the present ships become obsolete.

"But, most important of all, it has been able finally to turn the tide of constantly increasing naval arms and to end the poison of suspicion and ill will generated by constant rivalry in construction.

"We have been able to create a situation where there is no inferiority nor superiority in the naval strength of the United States."

Such Presidential optimism is sharply challenged.

First in radical quarters. "The miserable collapse of the London Conference" is proclaimed by the Communist *Daily Worker* (New York), which finds its real results to be "a naval-building program unprecedented in history, sharpened imperial antagonisms, a new stage in preparation for world war." "The conference has failed," declares the Scripps-Howard Washington *News*, because, instead of actual reduction, "the treaty calls for upward of a billion-dollar American increase." And that most conservative business organ, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, agrees that the conference "failed lamentably," closing "with mutual suspicions heightened and but thinly concealed by the generalities" of the treaty."

The major undertaking of the conference—Five-Power naval limitation—"ended in absolute failure," as the Richmond *Times-Dispatch* sees it, and in the opinion of the New Haven *Journal-Courier*, "nothing absolute was accomplished, save the simple item of Anglo-American parity—which in principle was not new."

It is "only crumbs, rather poor crumbs, too," that our delegates are seen by the Buffalo *Courier-Express* to be carrying home. The Troy *Record*, in New York State, and the Birmingham *Age-Herald*, in Alabama, agree that the conference mountain has "brought forth a mouse." Such dailies as the Providence *News-Tribune*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer*, Birmingham *News*, Memphis *Commercial Appeal*, and Milwaukee *Journal* consider the President's optimistic words quite unjustified.

Arguing from the standpoint of a Republican paper favoring a strong Navy, the Chicago *Tribune* also deprecates the Hoover optimism:

"The terms which are hailed as a triumph for Washington fail in every respect to represent what our Government was supposed to seek.

"What is offered us as parity is not parity.

"What is offered us as reduction is not reduction.

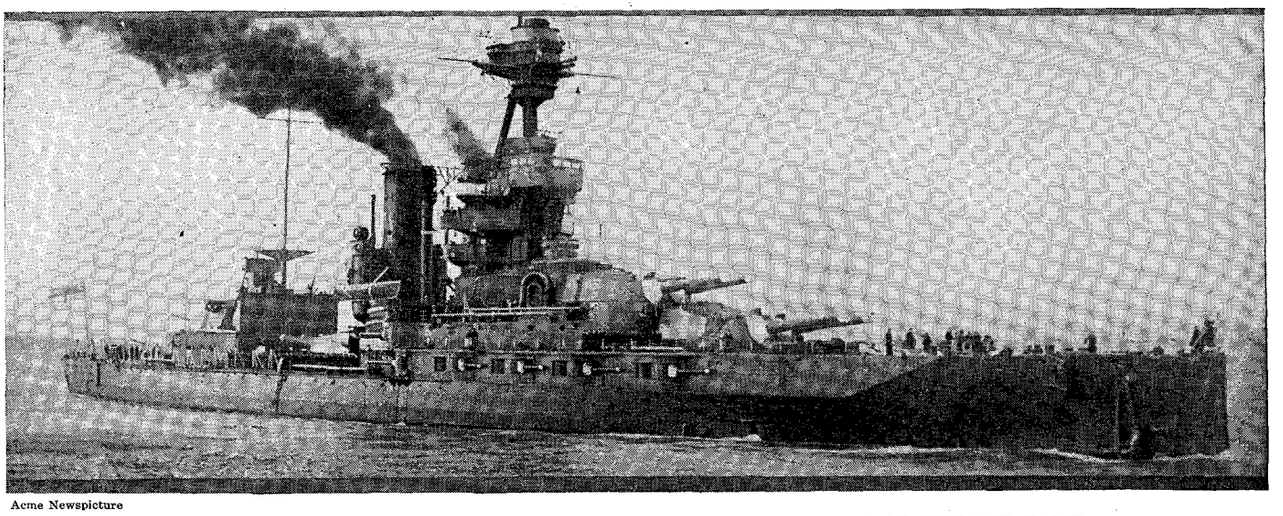
"The British battle fleet remains easily superior to ours. The cruiser tonnage our naval authorities have declared necessary for the defense of our communications and enormous trade has been substantially reduced, and the relative strength of Japan has been increased.

"The terms represent a further retreat in our relative naval position, and the enormous saving in expenditure which the agreement is alleged to have secured is merely hypothetical."

But the most popular editorial view of the treaty, the most widely prevalent, considers the conference moderately successful and quite worth while because of certain definite achievements and appreciable progress toward the goal of disarmament and peace. In one way or another, the idea is exprest in the columns of representative journals like the New York *Herald Tribune*, New York *World*, *Wall Street Journal*, Manchester *Union*, Boston *Transcript*, Indianapolis *Star*, Chicago *Daily News*, Norfolk *Ledger-Dispatch*, Nashville *Tennessean*, and New Orleans *Times-Picayune*. "The irritant of naval competition has been removed," says the Philadelphia *Record*. And with the termination of naval competition on the part of Great Britain, the United States, and Japan, "all measurable possibility of hostility among these three nations comes to an end," the St. Louis *Star* affirms.

The optimism of the British Prime Minister and our President and our Secretary of State seems quite justified to the Chicago *Evening Post*, the Louisville *Times*, the Atlanta *Journal*, the Baltimore *Sun*, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the Detroit *Free Press*, the Jersey City *Journal*, and other papers. As the St. Paul *Dispatch* puts it:

"Possibly the verdict of history will be that the London Conference set in motion a gradual process, which, continuing from year to year and generation to generation as the circumstances of the times permitted, finally produced a substantially disarmed world."



Acme Newspicture

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR THE JUNK-PILE, THE *MARLBOROUGH*, OF JUTLAND FAME

One of the four ships which Great Britain has agreed to scrap, the others being the *Emperor of India*, *Benbow*, and *Tiger*. All are battle-ships except the *Tiger*, which is a battle cruiser, and all, except the *Emperor of India*, fought at Jutland.

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HOOVER'S BOLD WORLD COURT STAND

"THE PRESIDENT IS NOT FRIGHTENED by Ruth Hanna McCormick's victory in Illinois."

"If he isn't afraid of the Daughters of the American Revolution, he should not be afraid of the Senate, or even of Hearst."

Two such bouquets thrown by the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind.) and the Omaha *World-Herald* (Ind. Dem.) resemble many other editorial tributes to President Hoover's "firm stand" for the World Court before the annual congress of the D. A. R. and his prediction that the United States will become a member of it.

Washington correspondents and politicians were apparently surprized that Mr. Hoover should be so outspoken instead of soft pedaling this issue, when fall elections are in sight.

Senators and papers opposed to entering the Court had hailed Mrs. McCormick's defeat of pro-Court Senator Deneen at Republican primaries as "an overwhelming repudiation of the World Court with the Root formula," and a warning to the Hoover Administration to drop it. Kenneth Clark, correspondent of the Hearst Universal Service, quotes Senators Blaine, Frazier, Brookhart, and Blease among critics who score "Hoover revival of League Court," and he reports "deep resentment among stalwart Republicans that the President should have chosen what they regard as an inopportune time to drag the League Court from the limbo of discredited issues." Arthur Brisbane urges "listeners in" to the D. A. R. address to write President Hoover either "I do not (or I do) want the United States in the League Court, since the radio can't answer." Other correspondents note that the D. A. R. has been backing anti-court propaganda by Senator Reed and others, that the opening address of the militant President General, Mrs. Lowell Fletcher Hobart, and adopted reports warn against foreign entanglements through the Court, so that Mr. Hoover was making a direct challenge to feminine opponents.

International Newsreel

TO HAGUE ARBITRATION COURT

Roland W. Boyden, Boston lawyer who served as unofficial U. S. representative on the Reparations Commission, promoted by President Hoover.

The President seems to have made a hit, if not a home run, with the majority of leading papers throughout the country.

Emphasizing Mr. Hoover's recognition of the importance of keeping as serene as possible, the Baltimore *Sun* (Ind. Dem.) observes:

"With the success of Mrs. McCormick behind him and the fire-eating ladies of the D. A. R. in front of him, Mr. Hoover might have been tempted to talk about the meaning of the stars in the flag . . .

"It is to his credit that instead he gave the ladies a valuable first lesson in international necessities of the present time, making plain the relationship between disarmament and machinery for international conciliation, explaining something of the evolutionary process by which bristling nationalism is merging into international discussion, cooperation, and judicial process."

Mr. Hoover referred to the established World Court that has been accepted by 90 per cent. of the civilized people of the earth as "only one, but an important one, of the six or seven methods of securing pacific settlements, and thus contributing to the prevention of war." Further, he pointed out that every President and every Secretary of State since its inception has recommended our adherence.

MR. COOLIDGE'S RENUNCIATION

"WHEN I LEFT WASHINGTON, I left public life. It is an incomprehensible relief, and I have no intention of returning to it."

Thus speaks Calvin Coolidge, and again:

"Nor do I have any sympathy with those who are discussing again making me President. The service that I could give to the people in that office, I feel is done."

Whatever the former President may have meant by this statement, we find that his "renunciation of public life has plunged Washington into another verbal political quandary."

"Like his famous 'I do not choose to run in 1928' statement, issued before the Presidential campaign of that year," continues the Washington correspondent of the United Press, "the new statement of the former President has been received with various interpretations by political authorities."

And among these translations—

"There are expressions of regret that he will not serve; compliments on his sound wisdom in remaining in retirement; interpretations that the statement indicates differences between Mr. Coolidge and President Hoover; and predictions that he will be back in public life again if duty calls."

The former President, whose statement is contained in an article in the May issue of *The Cosmopolitan Magazine*, also tells us that he views with disfavor the suggestion that he serve in the Senate. Writing from his home at Northampton, Massachusetts, Mr. Coolidge continues:

"If I were in the Senate, it would not be agreeable to many of my colleagues, and with all my desires to be helpful, it would probably oftentimes be an embarrassment to the Administration. To have a former President in Washington exercising political power would result in all kinds of uncomfortable complications. Only the necessity of serving in some national crisis, so great as to subordinate all other considerations, would warrant it. . . .

"Nor do I have any sympathy with those who are discussing again making me President. The service that I could give to the people in that office I feel is done."

Then at the end he writes:

"I should like to be known as a former President who tries to mind his own business."

Importance is attached to Mr. Coolidge's statement, the Washington correspondents tell us, because of the great public interest taken in his recent "swing around the circle," on a pleasure and business trip to California, and because of speculation that he might be a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1932. As David Lawrence, Washington correspondent of the Consolidated Press Association, points out:

"Mr. Coolidge's statement clears the air and leaves to Mr. Hoover the renomination field unembarrassed by a former President."

As for editorial opinions on Mr. Coolidge's statement, we find an apparent majority agreeing with the Detroit *Free Press*, which asserts that "Mr. Coolidge's statement possesses the aroma of finality," and with the Syracuse *Post-Standard*, which thinks "the people generally will believe him when he says that his purpose is to keep out of public office."

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TEN YEARS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF woman suffrage, now that we have had it ten years?

Have its results been good, bad, or indifferent?

A brisk debate breaks out even as thousands of women throughout the country send up cheers commemorating their enfranchisement under the Nineteenth Amendment. The tumult and the shouting of the tenth-anniversary celebration began a month ago, we read, and will continue through August 26, the day of the actual signing of the amendment.

Meanwhile, the benefits or non-benefits springing from women's use of the ballot provide an issue in which original friends and foes of woman suffrage are alined on opposite sides.

The arguments of both camps are handily summarized in a symposium conducted by Constance Drexel, of the New York *World*. That the "antis" still cling to their views of ten years ago is shown by their charges that "women have contributed nothing new or worth-while," but "have merely fallen in line with the old-line politicians and their methods."

Keystone

IDA M. TARBELL

Underwood

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

THEY STAGE A NEW "DID"-"DIDN'T" ON SUFFRAGE

But let us borrow from Miss Drexel's interview with Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, "who, as President of the American Woman Suffrage Association, was the generalissimo of the suffrage campaign":

"'Is it not the general impression that women have accomplished but little with their ten years' use of the vote?' she was asked.

"'I have heard that opinion exprest,' she replied. 'But that is not my feeling. Just because half of Congress and half of the Legislatures are not filled by women does not mean that women have accomplished nothing in politics. I do not hold that the number of women in office is the measure of their influence in politics.

"'Men are not yet ready to trust women in high office,' she continued. 'And our party system is against them. Many offices are controlled by the party machine. And women are not favorites with the party machine. However, the criterion of the value of women's contribution is the amount of their influence on the welfare and general condition of the country. It is my opinion that their influence has increased 100 per cent. since the granting of the vote. And women themselves have awakened to a new sense of responsibility as citizens which they never had before suffrage was given to them.'

"In reply to the question as to whether there has been any woman's vote, so-called, in block, for or against anything in particular, Mrs. Catt replied: 'No, women have divided along party lines, tho they have shown themselves somewhat more independent than men in their political thinking. This division into party lines was to be expected. Women wish to work with men so far as possible.

"'We can not expect miracles,' Mrs. Catt insisted. 'The first ten years have been immensely educational. Can any one deny that women have advanced by enormous strides to a realization that politics should be everybody's business? I refer not to the misused sense of the term, but meaning the policies of our Government.'"

It seemed only fair to Miss Drexel to "seek the views of some prominent women who had opposed the extension of the franchise to their sex, among them Miss Ida Tarbell, who has attained an eminent position as a student of economic problems and a biographer of Lincoln and other noted Americans." Her views are emphatic:

"'What do I think of the results of ten years of suffrage?' Miss Tarbell repeated the question. 'Well, the results are what I expected. I don't feel that women have contributed anything new or worth-while. I always have felt that women could have more influence without the vote than with it. Does that seem paradoxical? I will explain.

"'Without the vote, women could not become involved in party politics. The party machines paid no attention to them, and made no attempt to influence them nor rope them in. What has happened? Since the granting of the vote, even the suffrage leaders admit that women have gone into the parties, have divided into party lines.

"'I maintain that this ten years' experience has proved that women have become the tools of party leaders, just as men have. They have thought of parties rather than of issues.

"'Take just one example. And in this instance I am not expressing an opinion on the merits of the case. I am merely pointing to the fact that on the League of Nations, women have stood as Democrats or Republicans, for or against, without due study of the issue. The same thing might be said of the tariff and of other problems.

"'Now please understand me. I always have felt that women should be interested in politics and use their influence in favor of the right issues and candidates. But the vote was not necessary for this end. Instead, being eligible voters, they have become the happy hunting-ground of the party machine. They could have done more on the outside as an independent, thinking force. So far they have not added any constructive ideas to our body politic. They have merely fallen in line with the old-line politicians and their methods.'"

It must be said that not many of our editors seem enthusiastic over the showing made by women under the Nineteenth Amendment. Yet on the other hand, few are pessimistic. The views of many are summed up by the Springfield *Union:*

"So far as outward indications go, the granting of the ballot to women has wrought no harm, nor has it resulted in any spectacular good."

But "there can be no doubt that the first ten years of woman suffrage have fulfilled all reasonable expectations," asserts the Minneapolis *Tribune.* A fairly representative summary is that of the Nashville *Tennessean:*

"A total of thirteen women have served in Congress, two have been governors of States, a few score have held seats in State Legislatures, and an occasional woman has sat in a trial court. To date no woman has been elected a member of the United States Senate, sat in a Cabinet, or been seriously considered for appointment to any high appellate court.

"Where they have held office, they have reflected no more and no less credit than the average man in a similar position."

"The women have acquitted themselves well during this first ten years of their political enfranchisement," says the Winston-Salem *Journal.* Then:

"But even greater results will be expected during the next decade. During the ten years just passed the women have been laying a foundation. The superstructure of achievement now remains to be built."

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TOPICS IN BRIEF

COOLIDGE evidently doesn't even choose to walk.—*Indianapolis News.*

THE horse is man's best friend until he bets on him.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

SOME of the drys seem to think that Andy is no water Mellon.—*Arizona Producer.*

THE Government is taking a census and THE LITERARY DIGEST a consensus.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

AFTER a look-see at THE DIGEST's poll the canny candidate will stick to his rail.—*Weston Leader.*

THE man who marries in haste and finds any leisure in which to repent is a wonder.—*Louisville Times.*

WETS who say they are against Prohibition because it doesn't prohibit would probably not be for it if it did.—*Weston Leader.*

SAVING is a simple matter. You just buckle down and make money faster than your family can spend it.—*Publishers Syndicate.*

A MAN has been fined for using bad language over the telephone. We understand that his excuse was that he was using the telephone.—*Punch.*

IF Will Hays makes the movies as pure as he says he is, he's going to make us audiences feel awfully ashamed of ourselves.—*San Diego Union.*

WHAT'S all this fuss and expense over the census when the whole job could have been turned over to THE LITERARY DIGEST?—*Watsonville Register.*

SINCE the Grain Board started helping the farmers wheat has gone down from $1.60 to $1.10. We hope the Government doesn't take a notion to help Babe Ruth with his batting average.—*Southern Lumberman.*

THE latest invention is a motor-car which obeys the human voice. We look forward to the invention of a telephone-girl who will do the same.—*Punch.*

PERHAPS that three-Power pact is better, after all. The five-Power arrangement appeared to be three speeds forward and two reverse.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

JUDGING from his frequent changes of allegiance, "the Christian general" in China isn't so much a soldier of the cross as of the double cross.—*Weston Leader.*

WITH unemployment what it is, we call it downright unpatriotic of those New York banks to merge and throw thousands of vice-presidents out of work.—*Judge.*

ADVERTISING for a slogan, a company which manufactures soaps and perfumes got this: "If you don't use our soaps, for heaven's sake use our perfumes."—*Tampa Times.*

BUSINESS is brisk again in Wall Street, and prices are rising. The splendid old public can always be relied upon to buy stocks just as soon as they cease to be bargains.—*The New Yorker.*

THE only thing to be said about the discovery by radio experts of an outer "Heaviside layer," which prevents our broadcasts from reaching Mars, is that the Martians don't know what they are missing.—*Punch.*

LET other navies tag their ships with such awe-inspiring cognomens as *Dauntless, Scorpion,* and *Terror.* The U. S. Navy simply christens its newest cruiser *Chicago* and lets it go at that.—*Chicago Daily News.*

LITERARY DIGEST: "Hell. What is it?" Why not take a straw vote on the question?—*Toledo Blade.*

GANDHI says he dreamed he was being arrested. When he awoke he probably pinched himself.—*Wichita Eagle.*

MENCKEN and Borah shouldn't be taken too seriously. Fifty million things can't be wrong.—*Spartanburg Herald.*

NEWS stories exaggerate, and doubtless there are many Chicagoans who have never been shot at.—*Jackson News.*

ABOUT the best way to reduce the navies would be for some one to start another World War.—*Florida Times-Union.*

RUM-RUNNERS would doubtless like to see naval disarmament begin with the Coast Guard.—*Southern Lumberman.*

"SUCCESS depends on the proper functioning of the glands." This is especially true of the sweat glands.—*Lancaster New Era.*

AT any rate, Senator Deneen won't have to acknowledge that the best man won in the Illinois senatorial primary.—*Nashville Banner.*

GIBRALTAR, a military expert says, now serves no useful purpose. Well, isn't it still the thing that the insurance company is as strong as?—*Judge.*

A SCHOOL for brides is being opened in New York. Many a young married woman over there hardly knows how to set about her first divorce.—*Punch.*

A CONTEMPORARY squeaks in scareheads: "Earthquake Tremors Shock Hollywood." He just doesn't know Hollywood.—*Los Angeles Times-Mirror.*

THE census isn't getting as much publicity as THE LITERARY DIGEST's poll. The Government ought to employ some one who can talk like a house afire for fifteen minutes every evening.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

YOU can't become a good bridge player just by reading books on the subject. All Work and no play makes Jack a terrible partner.—*Southern Lumberman.*

WE'VE had civil disobedience in this country for twelve years, and all it got us was the Wickersham Committee and the LITERARY DIGEST poll.—*New York Sun.*

IN the far-off millennium there'll be a tariff which puts a duty on everything everybody produces, and omits it on everything everybody consumes.—*Weston Leader.*

COMMANDER BYRD will recall wistfully how quiet and serene it was near the South Pole, when he returns to find himself in the midst of a ferocious wet-and-dry poll.—*Chicago Daily News.*

RESEARCH statistician says women have less chance of reaching old age than they had ten years ago. With two beauty parlors in every block, it's hard to see how they'd ever reach old age.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

"MR. COOLIDGE lists the acquisition of California as one of the eight important events in United States history."

One of the eight? Why, bless you, Mr. Coolidge, it's the other seven!—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

CURSES on THE LITERARY DIGEST. Before it started its everlasting straw vote, it was getting so a fellow could have some faint hope of going somewhere or other occasionally, without hearing everybody present express his or her views on Prohibition.—*Nashville Banner*

DISTRACTING HIS ATTENTION
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE STRONG MAN OF AFGHANISTAN

THE HERO OF THE HOUR in Afghanistan, it seems, is King Nadir Shah.

Through rare courage and intellect, it is said, he is endeavoring to win for his country, peace, prosperity, and prestige.

The great revolution left Afghanistan both sick and prostrate, writes the Peshawar correspondent of the Calcutta *Statesman*. How King Amanullah was forced to flee with his wife and retinue to Europe, and how his successor, the "water boy," King Habibullah, was overthrown, has been told in THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The new phase of Afghan progress is now called to our attention. Meanwhile this Peshawar informant points out that:

"In some respects the great upheaval resulted in conditions most satisfactory to Afghanistan as well as to the peace of Central Asia.

"It is not an exaggeration to say that the peace of the world would have been in jeopardy had it not been for the patience and great political foresight on the part of the British Government and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

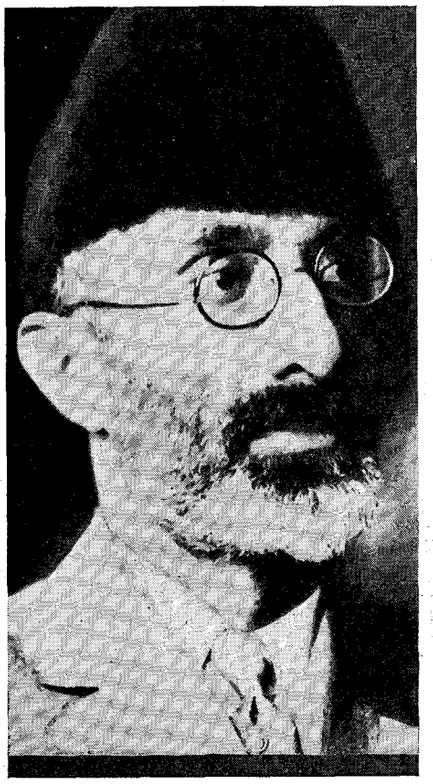
"The way in which the Afghan situation was handled by both these great Powers will go down in history as a marvel of diplomatic skill.

"It is a mistake to think that Amanullah's reforms were the basic cause of the revolt.

"The real causes were quite different, and the question of reforms and Western modes of living were only brought in to give the Shinwaris an excuse for a rising.

"Whatever the causes and the course of the revolt, it is now clear that the revolution has resulted in the establishment of a stable and strong Government, and the accession to the throne of Afghanistan of a man who is among the best that Afghanistan has so far produced.

"King Nadir Shah, who may be appropriately styled the savior of Afghanistan, has been called upon to rule and guide the Afghan nation in their hour of great misery."



Keystone View photograph

"THE SAVIOR OF AFGHANISTAN"

King Nadir Shah, we are then advised, has many assets. The chief, it appears, are his own personality and the cooperation of his four brothers, who help him with unusual devotion to discharge the responsibilities of Government. We read:

"Two of his brothers have taken charge of the whole civil and military administration at home. One is Sardar Mohamad Hasham Khan, the Premier, and the other, General Shah Mahmud Khan, is Minister of War and Commander-in-chief.

"Again, two of his remaining brothers have been placed in charge of the two most important centers of foreign diplomatic intercourse; Shah Wali Khan is Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. James's, in London, and Mohamad Aziz Khan is Minister at Moscow.

"He has thus distributed the most important offices of State to his brothers, each of whom is to my personal knowledge most capable of discharging the duties entrusted to him."

Other salient features of King Nadir Shah's Government, this Peshawar informant goes on to say, are almost identical with those of ex-King Amanullah's Government.

But, he adds, a wise step has been taken by the present king in securing the cooperation of religious leaders in his administration. Two well-known religious personalities have been already absorbed by the Government, this narrator states, and continues:

"The Hazrat Sahib of Sher Bazar, the famous religious leader who was responsible for Amanullah's downfall, has been appointed Minister Plenipotentiary at Cairo, and has already left Afghanistan to take up his duties.

"His younger brother, the Hazrat Sher Afgha, is now Minister of Justice at Kabul.

"Again, in order to provide an opportunity for the expression of their collective opinion, the King has constituted a *Jamial-al-Ulema* (Grand Assembly of the Learned) which will help the Government in the discharge of their duties toward questions relating to the *Shariat* of Islam.

"This Assembly will indeed be helpful in maintaining the equilibrium whenever the fanaticism of the tribal masses is fanned by some sort of real or imaginary grievance.

"Persia also has such an assembly of *Mujtabids*, and it has proved of real assistance to the Persian Government.

"There is again the *Mejlsis-i-Shoora*, the Grand National Assembly, which is presided over by Abdul Ahad Khan, an experienced and able Wardak Chief. This is a sort of legislative body and works in close cooperation with the King's Cabinet of Ministers."

The new king, it appears, has spent a lifetime in the army, is an experienced soldier, and is keen on improving and bringing to an efficient standard the forces of Afghanistan.

He knows, declares this Peshawar correspondent, that on this army as on nothing else depend the peace of Afghanistan and the stability of the Government. Turning to educational matters, we find that:

"King Nadir Shah has lost no time in reopening schools for boys. The education of girls is for the present out of the question.

"He has not laid down any clear line of policy with regard to the system of education in Afghanistan, but so far as I am aware, the system contemplated by him will differ in many respects from that adopted by ex-King Amanullah.

"Altho he believes that it is necessary for the Afghan youth to learn European languages, he prefers Russian and English above all others, and he is perfectly justified.

"British India and Russia are both Afghanistan's immediate neighbors, and it is with these two Powers that Afghanistan has to deal politically, socially, and economically.

"Why then should the Afghan youth be ignorant of the languages of their neighbors and let the vast field of literature, science, arts, and politics provided in these two of the world's best *media* remain unexplored?

"King Nadir Shah is believed not to be in favor of sending to Europe boys of tender age. He favors the saner policy of having the children educated at Kabul until they grow up and complete a standard at home not less than that of the matriculation in India. Only after such primary education will the boys be sent to Europe. At present there is no such item in King Nadir Shah's program, for the education budget hardly covers the expenses necessary for education at home."

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HOW'S BUSINESS IN RUSSIA?

THERE ARE A DOZEN different answers to the above question, we learn from various Russian journals.

Some say Russia's economic situation is good.

Others call it shaky.

Take first an official Russian view, that of the Moscow *Isviestia*. We find it asserting that the famous Five Year Plan is being carried out. It is succeeding, this newspaper adds,

Photograph from Ewing Galloway, New York

THE NEW DAY OF HARVESTING IN RUSSIA, AND—

even beyond expectation, and this in spite of all forms of "capitalistic opposition."

If this plan is destined, *Isviestia* goes on to say, to deal a blow to "the rotten, corrupt, and hypocritical civilization of capitalism," so much the better.

With all the greater joy then, it adds, will the laboring masses of the world greet "not the dawn, but the morning of the new historical day rising over the world."

From statistical data published in this newspaper we learn that Soviet industry "has surpassed the industry of Russia as it was in 1913." If, it is alleged, we take Russia's total industrial production for the year 1913 as 100 per cent., then the total Soviet production for 1929 will be equal to 135 per cent.

But some of the observers of Soviet conditions assert that editorials like the one above from the official *Isviestia* are intended chiefly for propaganda purposes in foreign countries.

On the other hand, even some Moscow newspapers have regrets to express over poor business conditions in Russia. For example, *Za Industrializatziyu* avows:

"The inferior quality of goods we are producing has become a very important setback in the growth of our industry.

"If, in our struggle to increase the quantity of our production, we have suffered during the last three months only a relative and temporary failure, in our struggle for the quality of our production we have been suffering failures for years."

Also speaking of the quality of Russian merchandise, *Ekonomicheskoye Obozryeniye*, an economic weekly published in Moscow, avers that some of the Soviet factories turn out "an appallingly high percentage of trash that can not be used."

It charges that the rubber overshoes produced by the Soviet rubber factories can be worn for only four months, while the rubbers produced in 1913 could be worn for eight or even ten months.

Moreover, it adds, there are glass factories in which 30, 40, or even 60 per cent. of the total production is "defective."

Vozrozhdienie (Paris), a Nationalist anti-Bolshevist Russian daily, prints an article by B. Bazharov, formerly a secretary of J. Stalin, Russia's "Big Boss." About three years ago he turned against the Communists, and fled to France. This author, after a detailed review of the Soviet affairs, comes to the following conclusions:

"In 1926 the reconstruction of Soviet economics reached the climax. In 1927, the system cracked, and then began a deterioration which, at first, was hardly perceptible.

"In 1928 the Soviet economics began to roll down-hill still more rapidly. But as yet there was nothing startling. Symptoms of a serious crisis appeared only in 1929. Agricultural production decreased greatly during that year. The output of Soviet industry deteriorated in quality, and financial inflation became an obvious fact."

Another source of information about Russian conditions we find in a Moscow United Press dispatch. From it we learn that the preliminary figures for the six months ending March 1, 1930,

Photograph from Ewing Galloway, New York

THE OLD DAY WHEN THE PEASANTS REAPED BY HAND

show Soviet Russia's industrial output is more than double that of prewar production in the same territory. We read:

"The production, the government figures demonstrate, far exceeded the original Five-Year Plan, having been 28.8 per cent., as compared with 21.5 per cent. for the same period in 1929."

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BRITAIN'S HUGE TAX INCUBUS

AMERICANS HAVE CAUSE TO REJOICE, and say: "Lo, the poor Britisher," when they consider his income tax.

That's what many editors think, at least, in surveying the budget of Chancellor of the Exchequer, Philip Snowden, which provides for a 22½ percentage of income tax, and involves, as London press dispatches advice us, a new basic rate of $1.12 on each $5 of income.

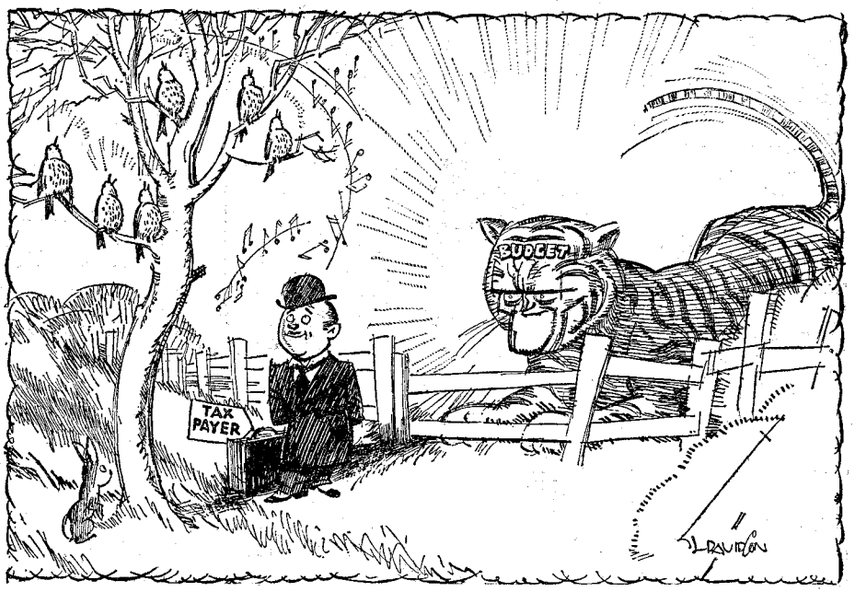
While relatively few Britons pay the full rate of the income tax, cables a London correspondent of the New York *Times*, vast numbers are obliged to pay something, beginning on incomes as low as $675 for single persons and $1,125 for the married.

Under the new rates, this informant adds, an unmarried man would pay approximately $254 on an income of $3,000; $442 on $4,000; $629 on $5,000; $2,348 on $12,500, and up to $43,190 on $100,000.

A married man without children, it is further noted, would pay $528 on $5,000; triple that amount on $10,000, and up to $2,964 on $15,000.

Championing Mr. Snowden as the Chancellor of the MacDonald Labor Government, the London *Daily Herald*, official organ of the Labor party, declares that the budget "places burdens on broad backs." On the other hand, the London *Times* remarks:

"The new taxes will certainly deepen the disquieting impression that the wealthier section of the community is merely being exploited to provide for the expansion of 'social' services for which the appetite of the electorate is not likely to diminish as long as the voter is protected from the fiscal consequences of his own extravagance."



SIGNS OF SPRING —*The Evening Times* (Glasgow).

While the Conservative opposition assails the budget, as a measure placing unfair burdens on a small section of the community, cables a London correspondent of the New York *Herald Tribune*, the Left Wing Laborites charge that Mr. Snowden favored the rich by leaving them far too large a proportion of their "ill-gotten wealth."

Bitterness in England over the heavy burden of taxation to be imposed is not lessened, it appears, when the British contrast their situation with that of the French.

A distinguished financial authority, Francis W. Hirst, cables to the New York *Herald Tribune* that according to reports the French Budget will reveal a surplus equal to the British deficit, and he points out:

"Yet France, on a plea of poverty, is relieved of half of its war debts by Great Britain and the United States."

Ever since the war, writes a special correspondent in the London *Morning Post*, Britain has been groaning under a load of taxation. In comparing Britain's burden with that of other countries this writer cites Mr. Winston Churchill, Chancellor of the Exchequer under Stanley Baldwin's Government, as having given the House of Commons in December, 1928, the following figures showing the national taxation per head in several countries:

	National Taxation per Head	
	1913-14	*1926-27*
Great Britain	£3 11 4	£14 11 8
France	3 7 0	7 7 0
Italy	2 2 0	4 4 0
United States	1 4 0	6 0 0

This correspondent of the London *Morning Post* (Ind. Cons.) goes on to say:

"Great Britain was thus paying in 1927 four times as much per head as before the war, and twice as much as any of the other three countries. In January, 1930, Mr. Snowden informed the House of Commons that, according to the latest figures, British taxation was £15 1s. 5d. per head, while that of the United States was £5 13s. 6d., so that Britain's position had become relatively still more unfavorable as compared with the United States.

"This basis of comparison suffices to give a very rough idea of the burden of taxation in different countries. It is nevertheless admittedly inaccurate as a guide to the real burden of taxation.

"For, in the first place, it takes account of the national budget and omits local taxation, the proportion of which to the national budget varies from country to country. And, secondly, it does not allow for difference in national income, which is an important factor in determining the capacity of a country to bear taxation.

"Unfortunately, exact calculations of national income are impossible, but sufficiently near estimates can be made which leave no room for doubt that Britain is the most heavily taxed of the great countries of the world in proportion to her income. The following table, based on approximate figures, shows the proportion of the national income paid out in all taxation, national and local, by five principal countries:

	Year	*National Income*	*All Taxation*	*Percentage of Taxation to Income*
		£000,000		
Great Britain	1928	3,750	825	22.0
Germany	1927	3,100	625	20.1
Italy	1926	1,100	200	18.2
France	1928	2,050	350	17.1
United States	1924	12,000	1,270	10.6

"It is thus clear that Great Britain bears a substantially heavier load of taxation in relation to her resources than any of the principal European ex-belligerents, and one of altogether different magnitude from that of the United States. Both the size of the British contribution and the comparison with that of other countries speak sufficiently loudly for themselves.

"But we have not yet surveyed the whole field of taxation. Not included in either national or local budgets are the compulsory contributions paid by employers and workers to the social insurance services. This is an item—unemployment insurance, health insurance, widows', orphans' and old-age contributory pensions and workmen's compensation—which costs the employers some £55,000,000 a year, in addition to over £40,000,000 paid by the workers."

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GERMAN SNEERS AT DISARMAMENT

IF WE CREDIT various representative organs of the German press, it would seem that the London Naval Conference was "an elaborate pretense" from the start, and that the longer it lasted the more obvious the "deception of it became."

In the view of the *Leipziger Neueste Nachrichten*, it was a device to "befool the artless," and this daily continues:

IT'S ALWAYS THE BIG ONE THAT GETS AWAY!

—*The Bulletin* (Glasgow).

"The London Naval Conference never had anything to do with disarmament.

"This fact was, naturally, perfectly well known to the men taking part in it.

"They knew that disarmament was just the lettering on the sign over the door behind which they sought to agree on the subject of armaments so as not to involve themselves in a ruinous competition.

"The five naval Powers wanted to form an armaments trust under the auspices of England and America, so that the whole of mankind would feel satisfied with the business done by the firm of Disarmament & Company.

"This was certainly no easy thing; but to play the game aright, no one ought to have defied its rules so flagrantly as Tardieu—that is, if the conference were not to crash, as it did, over the abyss.

"Tardieu was somewhat intoxicated with the success he had at the Hague Conference, and he tried to hound the London gathering just as he had done the previous one with helpless Germans in front of him.

"If this London gathering has taught one thing more than another, it is this: not one of the great Powers, even remotely, dreams of adhering to its obligation to disarm as a requital to Germany for her disarmament.

"All the great Powers are persuaded that they must keep armed so as to be in a position to vindicate their rights with their own mailed fists."

The "fiasco" of the Naval Conference, declares the *Hamburger Nachrichten*, proves that there will be "no more reconciliations of great Powers on the back of Germany." The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* similarly remarks that "the map of Europe traced in the Versailles Treaty is doomed."

Meanwhile, not a few German papers, and among them the *Koelnische Zeitung*, are enjoying what they at least consider the greatest French diplomatic defeat in history.

The sum of German present opinion inclines pretty strongly to this view. On France alone, it is asserted, must henceforth fall the burden of holding down the Continent of Europe. The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* remarks that "France has only herself to blame if to-day she is isolated," and it proceeds:

"Mussolini does not believe in an enduring peace.

"He makes a mockery of the rigidity into which Continental Europe has been forced by recent diplomatic pacts.

"Is it not against all reason, he has contended again and again, that the area of Italy should be so reduced as to force the Italians to migrate, whereas the area of the French empire remains so vast that she is unable to people her own colonies?

"In France itself now two groups confront each other.

"One is actuated solely by distrust of Germany. It would pay Italy a good price for a free hand against Germany.

"Next, it would reverse the pro-German policy of the Locarno pact. We must not forget that dread of Italy really inspired a certain element in France to reach a better understanding with Germany.

"Briand, and with him a great number of French statesmen, is afraid that a yielding disposition in France will be interpreted as an admission of the rights of races to a greater independence of development."

ICELAND'S PARLIAMENT MILLENNIAL—"I'll see you in Iceland," we are told, promises to be a popular tourist greeting during the coming summer.

Among the distinguished visitors due to participate in the millennial celebration of the Icelandic Alting (Parliament), it is reported, will be one king, two crown princes, forty representatives for twenty-five independent States, two thousand Icelanders living in the United States, twenty thousand Icelandic farmers, and at least the same number of tourists from all parts of the world.

But because Iceland is not accustomed to such an influx of outsiders, writes the Oslo (Norway) correspondent of the London *Observer*, the Iceland Government is improvising two towns, Thingvellir and Lake Reykjavik, for the three days' millennial celebration. According to this informant:

"The original plan was to erect a town of tents round the first meeting place of the Alting on the plain of Thingvellir, but it is seen that all limits of such a temporary camp would be too narrow, and an additional 'town' of tents is being formed immediately outside the capital, near the beautiful Lake Reykjavik.

"Many of the tourists will live on board ship during their stay, but even a small influx would cause a shortage of houses and hotels, a fact readily understood when it is remembered that Iceland's total population is 98,000, of whom 48,000 are farmers scattered all over the island.

"Only a few hostelries are necessary to meet the ordinary demands of travelers.

"The three royal personages to take part in the festival will, it is hoped, be King Christian, Crown Prince Olav of Norway, and Crown Prince Gustaf Adolf of Sweden.

"King Christian will be present in any case. As king of the united Iceland-Denmark he has undertaken to deliver a speech from the place where, according to tradition, the Icelandic chief a thousand years ago addrest his company of Norwegian emigrants.

"King Christian owns a farm on the plain of Thingvellir, and will live in the farmhouse during his stay in Iceland. The building is of recent date.

"Not so the house reserved for the Norwegian and Swedish Crown Princes, who are to live in a house which is to-day as it was in the Saga age.

"Around these houses are to be erected 27,000 tents, arranged in rows, with streets, market places, post and telegraph offices, shops, etc."

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McCORMACK SAILS, BUT STAYS WITH US, TOO

JOHN McCORMACK, SAILING FOR EUROPE, recently, is reported to have said:

"For the first time I am sailing, and yet leaving myself behind."

He is still appearing before thousands in his singing film, "Song o' My Heart," completing a musical trio with Tibbett and Denis King.

The film gives McCormack a sympathetic background for his most popular songs, without aiming particularly at plot or story. In this respect, film critics who are contending for improved plot technique are not too well pleased, while those who are content with the singer pass by any such deficiency.

Quinn Martin of *The World* is not among the cavillers.

"When it is reported that the great Irish tenor sings a dozen songs, and that the Movietone reproduces his art with finesse and delicacy, what more remains to be said?

"Well, much more may be said of Mr. McCormack's introductory film play.

"Something of what should be added was added by Mr. Richard Watts, Jr., of *The Herald Tribune*, when he observed in his criticism that 'the picture has wisely taken advantage of all its star's engaging sentimental charm without ever trying to change him into a dashing and successful lover.' Therein lies a great deal of the effect of gentle beauty in which the new music film reposes. For this insistence that Mr. McCormack should not play the part of a conventional movie hero, some one in charge of the production of 'Song o' My Heart' deserves an award of merit.

"So naturally was he directed, so utterly without effort did he act out the tender little romance into which his melodies were woven, that at its conclusion there lingered no impression of forced sentimentalizing."

Another who finds that the author, Tom Barry, struck the right note for the story is Richard Dana Skinner, in *The Commonweal* (New York):

"It was not an easy task he faced—to contrive a story which would not be an operetta and yet would give Mr. McCormack many logical chances to sing, without interrupting the flow of the narrative.

"He solved the problem by taking as his hero a singer who had once scored many successes in opera, in Milan and elsewhere, but who had retired early to the quiet of the Irish countryside, where, with an old friend, a pianist, he was accustomed to pass many hours of the day singing away the frustration of an old love. That old love, *Mary*, comes back to the village, deserted by the husband she was forced to marry, and left with a daughter of eighteen and an energetic and loyal little boy of twelve.

"This, you might imagine, would set the stage for one of those inevitable movie romances in which the husband conveniently dies and *Sean*, the hero, finds ultimate happiness.

"But Mr. Barry has avoided this second pitfall. *Sean* is offered an American concert tour, and believes it better to go.

"In his absence, *Mary* dies.

"He returns to look after her children, and in time to bring about the marriage of *Mary's* daughter against the intrigues of a severe and uncompromising maiden aunt. There are many moments when the story pulls at the heart, but the saddest moments of all are left entirely to the imagination, and the story is permitted to work out its own simple lines unspoiled by any parade of grief, and in that mood of quiet heroism and resignation which needs no forced comment."

J. M. KERRIGAN, JOHN McCORMACK, FARRELL MACDONALD

To offset the sentimentality was the splendid choice of J. M. Kerrigan and Farrell Macdonald, two comedians who are given their dues in *Variety* (New York):

"Almost as good as Kerrigan's comedy is Macdonald's 'straight.' Between them it's superb, a matter of two legitimate actors giving strictly legitimate performances.

"Not simply a matter of being just two clowns mugging for hoke laughs.

"The picture has none of that.

"Everything they do and say fits, and Kerrigan's work is a study for performers either on the stage or screen. He'll probably never see footlights again, if the studio has its way, and a report is that Fox has a long string of options to his contract.

"Kerrigan is a former legit actor of note, who also was director of the Abbey Players, Dublin, for a number of years. His personal effort here is bound to rank among the greatest in talking pictures to date. Actually a superlative contribution.

"Cast blends throughout both Irish importations, Maureen O'Sullivan and the lad, Tommy Clifford, impressing favorably. Effie Ellsler, the late A. L. Erlanger's first star, makes a small part stand out, while Alice Joyce is always easy to gaze upon. De Segurola makes a bit connect, and John Garrick, opposite Miss O'Sullivan as the direct love interest, mildly suffices. Emily Fitzroy plays again a tyrannical and cold-faced relative

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about to wreck the life of *Eileen*, as she did that of the latter's mother, *Mary*.

"McCormack plays easily and well, occasionally flashing a sense of humor. His singing, of course, stands by itself, and, due to that, it is the spotting and selection of songs which are so important for this picture. The numbers unfold a satisfying change of pace, with 'Ireland, Mother Ireland,' perhaps, the top thrill of the première.

"'Song o' My Heart' is a credit to every one concerned in its making. The recording on McCormack is excellent, as is the judgment evidenced in the handling of all the component parts. Its unsophistication, simplicity, and warmth are what they'll like."

McCORMACK SINGS TO THE CHILDREN NEAR HIS HOME IN IRELAND

THE COVER—The Grand Canyon overpowers.

One who abandoned all effort to describe it made the famous remark that it was a fine place to throw your razor blades.

H. Raymond Henry has been undaunted, and our cover shows how its color magnificence is caught by him.

Henry has been called the "Poet of the Brush," and Michael J. Phillips, editor of *The Western Decorator* (Los Angeles), calls it "not a bad characterization." For:

"Henry's canvases, mainly of the mountains, the eucalypti, and the liveoaks of his adopted California, seem actually to sing. In composition, warmth of tone, and choice and arrangement of subject, his works have a happy and rhythmic quality.

"Henry was born in the village of Woodson, near Jacksonville, Illinois, but, his parents moving farther west, soon after his birth, he is truly a product of the prairies. Vast distances lure him, and the grandeur of nature. He has produced some striking paintings of the Grand Canyon, Bryce Canyon, and the tremendous pinnacles of the Rockies, while the infernal depths of Death Valley have been reproduced in all their grim desolation.

"After various vicissitudes, Henry, broke, but with spirit undaunted, located in the picturesque mission city of San Juan Capistrano, California. That was eight years ago. He found, almost directly across the street from the earthen walls surrounding Capistrano, an adobe built by the Dons of Franciscan days—typical in the beautiful simplicity of its lines of the Spanish California of long ago. It had been for long deserted.

"Henry leased it, repaired it, refurbished it: threw its several small rooms into three large ones. He draped the walls and the deep-recessed windows with warm-toned Indian blankets, and used the art of the Indian as a background for his own productions."

MILLIONS FOR ART

MONEY TALKED IN EXTRAVAGANT TERMS in last year's art purchases in America.

The Wall Street crisis seemed to be but dimly reflected in this luxury market.

Two hundred and fifty millions is the approximate sum spent on art, according to a statement made by the American Art Dealers Association, an organization made up of the dealers of the entire country. It was only in December and January last that the picture business felt the effect of the stock-market crash.

Authority for these estimates is credited to Mr. F. Newlin Price, of the Ferargil Galleries, New York, president of the association; and the New York *Sun* analyzes this general statement into some of its most interesting component parts:

"The estimate, it is explained, is the result of a survey made by the organization's business relations committee to determine the volume of sales made in 1929, both through American dealers and through other sources.

"The announced figures were arrived at by questionnaires sent to the dealer members, asking for the volume of business of the individual galleries, and by a résumé of outstanding sales of antique and contemporary works of high value noted in the press during the past year.

"About one-third of the total sum, the report shows, was expended on old masters, the majority purchased from dealers in New York, Boston, and Chicago, and being absorbed by museums and private collections.

"Among the notable examples of this group were the sale, in April, 1929, at the Anderson Galleries, of Piero della Francesca's 'Crucifixion,' for $375,000, and the sale at the same time of a Madonna by Fra Filippo Lippi, for $125,000. The much-discust Romney portrait of Elizabeth, Duchess-Countess of Sutherland, purchased by Howard Young for the Fisher collection of Detroit, brought $250,000 to its English owner. Various other notable sales, into such collections as the Thomas B. Clarke, Jules S. Bache, Lawrence P. Fisher, Joseph P. Widener, W. R. Hearst, and Adolph Lewisohn, are included in the survey."

The remaining two-thirds of the total, it seems, was expended on contemporary works, both foreign and American, including paintings, murals, sculpture, and prints. The proportion between foreign and home-made is not given, thus remaining silent on the oft-uttered complaint of the native artist that his work suffers in the discrimination. Reading on:

"Among the outstanding sales of 1929 was the purchase and presentation to West Point, by an anonymous donor, of the Panama Canal series of paintings by Jonas Lie. The price, while not definitely made public, was said to be in the neighborhood of $50,000.

"Several large purchasing funds were particularly active during the past year, among them the Addison Gallery of American Art, at Phillips Andover, Massachusetts, which is said to have spent $750,000 in the purchase of American paintings, from Colonial times to the present; the collection of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, which will, next fall, be incorporated in the Whitney Museum of American Art, the Cranbrook Foundation at Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, where a great decorative and sculptural project is under way; the Duncan Phillips Memorial Gallery, and John Ringling, whose museum at Sarasota, Florida, opened last fall.

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"Well-known private collections, whose exact expenditures could not be obtained but of which approximate estimates were given, included the Chester Dale collection of modern French works, and those of Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Miss Lizzie Bliss, Mrs. Charles S. Payson, John Spaulding of Boston, George Douglas of Minneapolis, and Edsel Ford of Detroit."

An interesting, perhaps surprizing, factor in the total is that the sale of etchings, lithographs, wood-cuts, mezzotints, and antique prints reached the impressive total of $25,000,000. Long ago, George Moore contended that prints and not paintings are the legitimate wall decoration for the modern home:

"Print-collecting has become a hobby throughout the country, according to Henry Kleemann, president of the Kleemann-Thorman Galleries and a member of the dealers' association committee.

"Many college students buy one print each month out of their allowances.

"A well-known bank president spends, regularly, $10,000 each year on etchings. One collector bought $30,000 worth of etchings last year.

"The stock-market crash, the survey showed, affected the picture business only for two months, December and January. This slack period, however, was offset by the extraordinary activity of the winter and spring of 1929 and the early part of the present season, so that the total business is believed to have exceeded that of any year since 1913.

"One pertinent comment made by the committee was that the market situation threw no great private picture collections on the market, and caused no deflation in art prices.

"The report concludes with a statement in regard to the trend of taste in art in this country.

"Constantly increasing interest is manifest in American works, both contemporary and early.

"Prices in this group are still very low, and the work is, consequently, being bought as an investment."

THE UNMANNERED MR. MANNERS—Money that's needed, but not wanted, is turned from the doors of the Royal General Theatrical Fund of London.

The author of "Peg o' My Heart" was not willing to forget the dark side of the war, and made a strange provision in his will that the New York *Nation* thus comments on:

"Three thousand dollars' worth of hate is for sale cheap in London. J. Hartley Manners, English playwright, who died a year ago, bequeated $3,000 to the Royal General Theatrical Fund of London on condition that two of his plays, both of them violently anti-German, should be given annually for at least six years at benefit performances in the Drury Lane Theater. According to his own words, the bequest was made in order that 'the remembrance of the atrocities committed by the Germans on the English people be kept alive at least for that period.'

"We are glad to record that the Royal General Fund has turned down the offer.

"An English ship captain, who died recently, provided that all his savings be used for the benefit of German sailors; the German author of the 'Hymn of Hate' has regretted his words publicly; a British naval officer not long ago received cordially in England the U-boat commander who had torpedoed his ship and gallantly rescued him and his crew; German students may once more study at Oxford as Rhodes scholars; the common soldiers who fought each other have compared notes and found out that war is one part insanity and three parts mud and terror."

PARIS'S "GREAT GIRL" COMING

THE RUMOR IS CURRENT IN PARIS that Mademoiselle Mistinguett is about to emigrate to America.

Mistinguett is well enough known to be spoken of, usually, by her last name alone, and for years—and she counts not a few—she has been looked upon as one of the most Parisian of their ornaments of the stage. Her *métier* is in the lighter vein. Her legs are famous.

Charles Omessa, writing in *La Liberté* (Paris), looks upon the defection of Mistinguett and several others as "the End."

It is this heading he gives his article, and his lament follows:

MISTINGUETT AND MAX DEARLY

"The rumor is current that Mademoiselle Mistinguett is about to emigrate to America.

"This bit of news, if confirmed, will prove to be in the nature of a real catastrophe.

"We have practically lost Maurice Chevalier, even if the Americans are kind enough to return him to us, from time to time, luxuriously wrapt up in a 'talkie.'

"For good or bad, we have accustomed ourselves to this fact, but, nevertheless, too great a sacrifice must not be demanded of us: to lose our great girl after having lost our grand boy, human resignation has its limits . . .

"But what is more, that is not all.

"Persons who are generally well informed say that Mme. Cécile Sorel, when she decides that she has reached the autumn of her life, will also be transported to the other side of the sea. The latest news to reach me—and this is the final straw—is that M. Maurice Rostand has received offers which are extraordinarily flattering from an important concern in Hollywood.

"Decidedly, our future is not a rosy one.

"Chevalier, Mistinguett, Cécile Sorel, and Maurice Rostand withdrawn from circulation, one may well ask what will become of the journalists, the revue-producers, and the song-writers who for a goodly number of years have been fed almost exclusively by these four personalities.

"This may not appear to be very grave, but with the celebrated humorist, the illustrious coquette, the unforgetable 'rigolo,' and the eternal small young man gone from our boards, you will see that little will be left with which to feed the spirit of our satirists.

"It would really be the beginning of the end.

"M. Paul Morand knows this so well that, seconding M. Claudel (another Paul), he advised the Americans at a recent banquet no longer to come to us, for there would soon be no longer anything to be seen. America is daily increasing its monopoly of the most noble ideas, the greatest artists, and the most beautiful works.

"In another fifty years, M. Morand prophesies, all of the treasures of ancient Europe will have crossed the ocean.

"I am well convinced of this, and I am ready to believe that at that time those Frenchmen who have the means to travel will take the boat in order to applaud, in New York, the hats of Mistinguett, the faces of M. Chevalier, the gowns of Madame Sorel, and the lovely smile of M. Maurice Rostand."

A CORRECTION—A few early printed numbers of our April 12 issue contained the unfortunate caption "Dizzy Sends Lord Deeford to buy the Panama Canal." Of course, we meant Suez Canal. An irate newspaper, annoyed by the poll, threatens to buy up every available extra copy and mail them to us day by day to keep its anger still in motion. We suggest it prize these few uncorrected copies, since such oddities often enhance the value of rare books.

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MAKE-UP AND MOVIE QUEENS

WHO SAID "BETTY COMPSON has a snub nose?" That "Ronald Colman was told that he was a 'photographic failure' by a British film producer?"

That "American film stars daren't go out in their leisure hours without their make-up on, for fear of passing unrecognized?"

Miss Lena Purcell, said to be "the greatest expert on make-up in England," dares the libel law in passing on these and other confidences to the London *Daily Chronicle:*

"The public never guesses this sad state of affairs, writes a *Daily Chronicle* representative, and they would never find it out for themselves, for there is a genius that corrects nature's defects, and he is the make-up man.

"We have been told that Britain can not turn out the attractive type of girl from which stars are made. That is the reason ascribed to the fact that British-made film stars of any eminence can be counted on one hand with a finger or two to spare."

Miss Purcell may come to regret the words that may stir ambitions not to be fulfilled in girls who are only conscious of a lack of beauty comparable to that of Greta Garbo:

"English girls are naturally more beautiful than the American girl.

"The reason why there are few 'home-grown' English stars is simply that until recently there was nobody who had more than an elementary idea of make-up.

"Stars are made to look beautiful: there is hardly half a dozen in all filmdom who are naturally so.

"So long as a girl is not cross-eyed or suffering from a downright facial deformity, she can be made to look the most lovely thing on earth.

"Why, it took two solid years of experimenting by make-up experts before Rudolph Valentino could be played in a film. He had a wonderful personality, but his skin, which in real life was of an attractive olive tint, gave him the appearance of a negro on the film, no matter what they did.

"After frantic research they discovered a subtle shade of yellow—in which color he acted ever afterward—that gave him an ordinary appearance.

"Now, if Rudolph had been an Englishman, he would have been instantly turned down and lost to the screen forever.

"A girl, if she can act, is never too ugly to become a star of the film firmament, the bad parts of her face can be taken away photographically, the good parts made to predominate, or even created."

DUELS THAT ARE COSTLY—Stage duels are expensive.

"The Three Musketeers," so popular here on Broadway, was produced, recently, in London, and Sir Alfred Butt, manager of Drury Lane, insured two of his actors for £20,000 against the risks of dueling.

The "Diarist" in the London *Evening Standard* is rather amazed to find that two actors are to be found capable of fighting a stage duel. He turns an eye backward:

"In the old days, fencing and dancing were part of every actor's professional equipment.

"In the modern school of hands-in-the-pockets and tapping a cigaret on its gold case at moments of emotional stress, such accomplishments are, unfortunately, not deemed to be necessary.

"I doubt whether more than half a dozen actors on the English stage to-day know how to fence properly, and these include, of course, Sir John Martin-Harvey and Mr. Fred Terry. The finest actor-fencer is Mr. Gerald Ames, who has won championships all over Europe.

"Accidents in stage duels are now very rare, partly because the combatants usually put up such a feeble display.

"But I remember a man being killed in a fight with rapiers on the stage at Brighton, many years ago. Mr. Robert Loraine has, I believe, been wounded, only too realistically, more than once.

"Do actors thus fighting really feel fierce?

"Sir Henry Irving and Sir Squire Bancroft did not.

"When they were fighting their famous duel at the old Lyceum, Irving, realizing that the attention of the audience was closely held, remarked to his opponent, on one occasion, in an audible whisper: 'We've got the blighters, B. We've got 'em!'"

TO PROTECT THE FAMOUS COMPOSERS

WHEN RAG-TIME COMMITS SACRILEGE, then the purists weep or gnash their teeth.

But the word "sacrilege" is "bandied about in the musical world rather too frequently at present," thinks Philip Page, writing in the London *Evening Standard*, and he considers "how far, and in what conditions, its use is justified." Thus:

"The prevailing fashion of putting famous composers on the stage or writing musical comedies round the themes with which they have supplied the world, gives scope for such accusations, tho not necessarily and not by any means in every instance.

"So far from being a sacrilegious proceeding, this can even be an act of homage. Coupled, of course, with a keen eye to the business side of the question.

"For the writers of good and attractive tunes for theatrical purposes are rare and, being rare, command enormous fees.

"The Hirshes and Gershwins and Scwhartzes and Irving Berlins are, whatever their claims as musicians, men who can put into a musical comedy a tune which half the world will whistle, a tune which, in itself, can go a long way toward making that piece a success. So they are very rich men.

"It was obvious that sooner or later the idea would strike some one in the world of the theater to utilize tunes still better than theirs which have the additional advantage of being free.

"What could be simpler than going to the fountain-heads and using Schubert or Chopin or any other long-dead composer to whom checks do not have to be sent?

"And why not be perfectly honest and straightforward about it, and say that the tunes are by Schubert or Chopin? Hence 'Lilac Time' and 'The Damask Rose'—and the homage.

"Quite a legitimate move and one that I, for one, welcome, with certain reservations.

"In the first place, it is good that a wealth of glorious melody should be made known to a far wider public than that which plays the piano for its own amusement and attends concert-halls.

"Secondly, it is a matter of justice and decency that these melodies should bear their right labels, and that honor should be given by that wider public where honor is due, even if the composer died in poverty before our grandfathers were born.

"There is no more effective way than this of checkmating the doubtful activities of the class of musical parasite (mostly resident on the other side of the Atlantic), who appropriates the tunes of the great dead, passes them off as his own, and, instead of being ashamed of what he has done, is rather proud of himself as the contriver of a slick and lucrative stroke of business."

Mr. Page is aware that it is too late to stop this practise altogether, since so many have succeeded in "getting away with it." He looks to honest composers to abandon the practise:

"I found myself, while listening to such Chopin as percolated through 'The Damask Rose,' counting up the song-lists of previous musical comedies. I was much in the position of the young lady who objected to 'Hamlet' because it was 'so full of quotations.'

"Some weeks ago I looked through the score of a Schumann play which will probably be produced before the year is out. A veteran dramatist tells me that he has in his drawer a play with Handel as the central figure. 'Mozart' we have already seen without Mozart's music, and its success makes the idea of such a play with his music only the more tempting.

"Sacrilege in music exists only when some famous melody is deliberately syncopated and made fun of; there are such abominations as 'The Meistersinger Rag,' 'The Parsifal Prance,' and 'Say, Mr. Schu-u-bert, Won't You Finish Your Symphony in Ra-a-ag Time?'

"In none of the 'musician-plays' has anything of the sort been attempted. Mr. G. H. Clutsam, who has been responsible for two of them, is himself a cultured musician, and quite incapable of doing anything on such outrageous lines. Yet I do ask Mr. Clutsam whether in 'The Damask Rose' he has been quite fair to Chopin?

"In such a task some dovetailing is both necessary and excusable; a bar or two must be lopped off here and a bar or two put on there. But I see neither necessity nor justification for the wholesale alteration of the very character of many of Chopin's pieces, the changes in their key and time signatures, and much vandalism which even the best of intentions will not excuse."

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RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

THE CHURCH'S RIGHT TO ENTER POLITICS

"I WISH THE VENERABLE GENTLEMAN had never dipt his pen in American politics."

Francis Asbury said that about John Wesley.

The founder of Methodism sent over, in 1775, his "Calm Appeal," a reprint of Samuel Johnson's pamphlet, "Taxation No Tyranny," and for a time American Methodism was halted, and Francis Asbury was driven into retirement in Delaware.

After that, the famous circuit-riding Bishop pleaded with his preachers to refrain from politics, and in his farewell address to William McKendree he wrote:

"As to temporal power, what have we to do with that in this country? We are not Senators, Congressmen, or chaplains: neither do we hold any civil office. We neither have nor wish to have anything to do with the Government or the States, nor, as I conceive, do the States fear us. Our kingdom is not of this world."

All this is recited by Dr. Rembert G. Smith, of Washington, Georgia, in an appeal, in *The Methodist Quarterly Review*, to the clergy of to-day to keep out of politics and bestir themselves rather in the spiritual domain, in which no one gainsays them a voice. He is answered, in the same number of the review, by Dr. Charles O. Jones, of Atlanta, who does not see how churchmanship can be separated from citizenship. *The Methodist Quarterly Review* is published by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, at Nashville, Tennessee.

"It is conceivable that there may sometimes be a government on this earth which will deserve the approbation of the Church of God; but such a government has never yet existed, and its emergence is not to be expected at any time in the near future," writes Dr. Smith. "When the Church indorses an imperfect government, the Church is herself injured, and the probability that the government will be improved is reduced."

In an interesting and lengthy article, Dr. Smith delves into history for his examples of the perils with which he asserts the Church is encompassed when it enters politics. "If Methodism and the other churches had used education and evangelism instead of political agitation," he argues, "slavery might have been abolished without the war that well-nigh wrecked the Republic. The Churches involved," he says, "should look back upon this history, not with pride, but with penitence. When they helped to bring to pass the awful Armageddon of the sixties, they were, for the time being, apostate Churches, clothed in the armor of Cæsar, and wielding the carnal weapons of Mammon and of Mars."

Deep regret over the religious differences which emerged in the last national campaign are exprest by Dr. Smith, for to him "the attack upon the rights of Roman Catholic citizens by Methodist Bishops and preachers and papers must be adjudged a most tragic fact in the recent history of American Churches and of our nation." And he warns: "Unless there shall be a retraction in this matter, the future will reveal serious and far-reaching trouble. It is no small matter for Church leaders to affirm that there is a group of eighteen million American citizens every one of whom should be excluded from the holding of high political offices."

Not for the Church the political forum. Rather, Dr. Smith advises:

"The Church must be careful when she seeks to secure the votes of lawmakers in favor of the reforms which she favors.

"The appeals must be made only to the conscience and the judgment of the officer of the State, and no representative of the Church dare appeal to the low motives of selfish political expediency or self-preservation.

"If a lawmaker is conscientiously opposed to Prohibition, the Church must counsel him, as he prizes his integrity and courage, not to vote for it.

"The Church of God must be careful when she calls on the State to enforce laws. The State depends upon force, but the Church uses only moral weapons.

"Behind every ballot there is a bullet, but behind every sermon there is a prayer, and the Church that continually cries out to the State to enforce laws may finally become substantially a source of police power, and Bishops and Church leaders will be super-sheriffs instead of chief shepherds.

"Shall officers of the Church of God be more severe than the servants of Cæsar?

"Shall preachers be fiercer than the Fascisti?

"It is the duty of the Church to carry the Gospel, even to criminals, seeking to bring them to repentance and reformation, caring more for the rescue of one lawbreaker by the Gospel than to see ninety and nine put in jail.

"But, unless certain tendencies are arrested, the visage of the Church will be marred, and, instead of the sweet solicitude of shepherdly compassion in her face, there will be the stern austerity of legalism. Preachers, and even Bishops, may before long be more like *Javert* than the *Bishop* in Victor Hugo's immortal novel."

Evangelism and education should be used in promoting reforms, insists Dr. Smith, and he adds that when the Church "openly petitions political parties, legislatures, or executive officers of the Government for the support of salutary reforms because of their manifest value to the people, she has gone to the limit of proper activities in this sphere."

On the other side of the fence, Dr. Jones declares that Church and State are "inextricably commingled," and, as he sees it:

"You can not separate the citizen from church membership, nor the church member from citizenship.

"Everything that affects the citizen affects the church member.

"The church community is inevitably a large part of the social order. In citizenship and church membership there can be no *Dr. Jekyll* and *Mr. Hyde*.

"Another fact is this: all civics is partially or entirely political in one meaning of the term.

"Civics must be administered by officers, and officers must be elected, church members choosing their candidates, and this immediately carries the church member and, by implication, the Church into politics. Therefore, the citizen-church-member must abdicate his citizenship or be more or less in politics. He must take no interest by voice and vote in ordinary matters, must be altogether otherworldly, or be condemned by those on the other political side.

"The Christian citizen must keep his feet on the ground, even tho his head and heart are in heaven. Otherwise, as Paul suggests, 'he must needs go out of the world.'

"This necessity is inevitable.

"As soon as a community is formed, civics, which means political rights and duties, demands action, and every citizen must bear his part in these or be recreant to himself, his home, and country. If twenty, or one hundred, or five hundred members of a Church shall oppose any candidate or policy, it may properly be affirmed that said Church is mixing politics with its religion."

Civics and morals can not be placed in independent categories, in Dr. Jones's view. As he sees it, moral questions are involved in the problem of personal and family safety, health and hospitals, sanitation and sewers, schools and amusements, child labor, work and wages of women, divorce, speed laws, and

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numerous other problems arising out of modern life. "They are in front, and demand settlement for the common good," he says, and goes on:

"Who shall answer the public cry—the professional politician or the patriotic citizen?

"Shall laborers dig sewers, and merchants open stores, on Sunday?

"Shall persons with smallpox walk the streets?

"Shall chauffeurs drive cars over the red light?

"Shall crooks in the council graft on municipal appropriations?

"Shall a bootlegger be elected to the legislature, or a corrupt and immoral man be elevated to a judgeship?

"The answer to every one of these questions is embedded in politics and in morals.

"These questions must be decided by representatives of the community, and these representatives must be elected by votes of the people; and this carries us into politics.

"No preacher can indorse such candidates. No Church member can vote for such without blindfolding his conscience and selling his citizenship to party loyalty.

"Should preacher or layman be condemned and punished for taking sides, and by influence and vote defeating the undesirable candidate? It is right to rise from local to State and national questions and to apply the same law. If I, a minister of the Gospel, should not vote for a justice of the peace because I believe he will not enforce the law in his jurisdiction, should I vote for a Presidential candidate who announces in advance that he does not believe in Prohibition, and that he will do what he can to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment? I do not deny him the right to his opinion; but he must not deny me the right to vote against him because of his opinion. I can not escape the conviction that, even with good intentions, the candidate, if elected, can not, psychologically, put his heart in the enforcement of the law which he does not approve and desires to modify or repeal. Even if he could leap the barriers of his own convictions, his example as an official would influence all his underlings, and thus immeasurably weaken the law.

"No politician or party has the right to imprison a freeman's mind and will and conscience.

"Such professionals, largely for their own benefit, hurl confetti thunder at bolters, but its reverberations are too weak to shake a patriot preacher or layman out of his determination to 'do the right as God gives him to see the right.'"

Acme Newspicture

HE CRAVES IMMORTALITY

But Sir Arthur Keith, British scientist, believes there is no resurrection of the dead.

SCIENCE AND THEOLOGY CHANGING PLACES—Theologians are becoming skeptical, and scientists are becoming religious. This peculiar reversal is noted by Dr. Joseph Wood Krutch, reviewer and writer, who writes in *The Nation* (New York):

"If the process at present under way continues much longer, then the theologians (now headed toward skepticism) and the scientists (now headed toward religion) will pass one another on the road, and the preacher, discovering that he believes less than the physicist, will find that the traditional conflict between science and religion has not so much been resolved as stood on its head, and that the difficulty which faces him is the difficulty of reconciling a rationalistic theology with a scientific attitude which grows increasingly mystical."

A SCIENTIST'S SHATTERED CREED

" . . . the resurrection of the body and life everlasting."

Millions recite it—and believe the great Christian doctrine.

That renowned scientist, Sir Arthur Keith, President in 1927 of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Hunterian Professor at the Royal College of Surgeons, once believed it, too. It was a part of his goodly heritage.

Twice every Sunday the sounds of a "Free Church" bell came across a valley to his home in Aberdeenshire, Scotland. And thither he repaired with believing mind.

But study and research have robbed him of his early faith, he tells us in *The Forum*.

And yet—

Modern medicine, writes Sir Arthur, strikes at the very root of Christian doctrine. "For if man is truly mortal, if death ends all, if the human soul is but the manifestation of the living brain, as light and heat are the manifestations of a glowing bar of steel, then there can be no resurrection of the dead. Man has the seeds of immortality in him, but the gift is for the race, not for the individual."

"Thus the orthodox creed of my youth has been shattered by the impact of modern science. And since no man can live on a creed of pure negation, one may ask if it is possible to build a satisfactory way of life out of the wreckage.

"In all humility, I believe a way is possible.

"That which at first seemed a curse has turned out to be a blessing.

"For if men believe, as I do, that this present earth is the only heaven, they will strive all the more to make heaven of it. To feel that we are mere birds of passage, only temporary probationers, is not conducive to the best conduct.

"Once we have accepted our humble origin and the heritage it has brought us, we are prepared to discipline ourselves and to behave with tolerance, sympathy, and charity to all others. We have to be resolutely self-reliant, not casting on the cross burdens which we ourselves ought to bear.

"The natural span of man's existence contains enough to make this life a prize worth living.

"I have within me—as have all living beings—a greed of life, an urgent craving for immortality. That longing, which lies at the very root of the Christian religion, I look upon as a sin of the flesh—one to be conquered and suppressed.

"It is a vice akin to avarice. With its suppression comes a peace which only those who have felt it can realize.

"A way of life is possible for man under the new dispensation of knowledge—but what of the ultimate meaning of life? How has life been called into existence? Why has it culminated in a human form? For what final purpose have we been called into existence?

"Surely, man is part of a great whole!"

The brain is a poor instrument to solve such problems, says Sir Arthur. Yet it perceives the wonder of the inventions of nature, that design is manifest everywhere, and, he goes on:

"Whether we are laymen or scientists, we must postulate a Lord of the Universe—give Him what shape we will. But it is

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certain that the anthropomorphic God of the Hebrews can not meet our modern needs.

"I can not help feeling that the darkness in which the final secret of the universe lies hid is part of the Great Design.

"This world of ours has been constructed like a superbly written novel: we pursue the tale with avidity, hoping to discover the plot. The elusiveness of the chase heightens our ardor, until the search becomes part of our religion.

"For the secret of secrets recedes as we run.

"The ultimate reason for man's existence is the only fruit in the garden of life which he can never hope to pluck.

"Clearly, then, my creed is imperfect.

"It is not final.

"No creed is final. Such a creed as mine must grow and change as knowledge grows and changes."

But Sir William Bragg, who was president of the same association in 1928, directly contradicts Sir Arthur Keith. Research has not led him into disbelief. As reported in these pages September 29, 1928, he avowed his belief in the soul. "Science," he said, "is not setting forth to destroy the soul, but to keep body and soul together."

A MENDER OF SOULS AND BODIES

THE WIRY LITTLE ENGLISH MISSIONARY doctor was about to ask the group of college students in front of him where Labrador was.

"Please don't," said the president of the college.

It is strange, observes S. J. Woolf, that so little should be known about this huge peninsula jutting off from Canada, almost on a line with the British Isles. But its climate is not tempered by the warm waters of the Gulf Stream, and for a great part of the year a large part of the land is covered with ice and snow.

But to Sir Wilfred Grenfell, born in England and educated at Oxford, it is "Home, Sweet Home," the scene of his romantic labors for the Indians and Eskimos and the descendants of the hardy settlers from Devonshire who made their homes there many years ago. To him it is dearer than all the comforts and delights of civilization, a homier place than New York or Washington or London.

The real things from which Sir Wilfred takes his bearings, writes Mr. Woolf in the New York *Times Magazine*, "are the fishermen's little huts clustered together on some bay that is ice-locked for most of each year, where nature is so wild and fierce that men must depend upon one another; where, if true Christian charity did not exist, people would succumb." For there "he has seen men risk their lives for others with no thought of reward, women sit for days with sick or dying neighbors, waiting for his coming, and then, too, he has seen the grief in the eyes of those who scan the horizon for the ships that never return. The memories of long stretches of untrodden snow, the wind-swept hills, the gales howling through the bending pines, the simple pleasures, the great grief and the abnegation of these people all make our cities and our life seem tame and trivial to him."

The "call" came to Sir Wilfred while, as a medical student, he was attending an evangelist meeting held by the famous Moody. With scalpel and Bible he set sail for the North Sea to work among the fishermen. Eventually his attention was turned to Labrador, and, we read:

"When Dr. Grenfell made his first visit to Labrador thirty-eight years ago he made the rounds of the coast and found that there was not one doctor for the sick of the entire country, and tho he preached the Gospel on Sundays there were broken bones to set, wounds to treat and diseases to cure for the rest of the week. But in addition to these things he found that the economic condition of the country was in as poor a condition as its religion and its health. There were trading concerns that were making fortunes for their stockholders by imposing upon the simplicity and unworldliness of the natives, and, just as was the case with the Indians in our own West, no matter how hard the people worked they were always in debt for the bare essentials of life.

"He began by erecting his first hospital; then came cooperative stores, and finally Dr. Grenfell taught the people certain industries. Looms were erected, instruction in basket-weaving was given, mat-making introduced and pottery turned out. The hospitals had nursery annexes which eventually became kindergartens, and then came schools."

But Dr. Grenfell prefers not to speak of himself, writes Mr. Woolf. "Of course," he said to his interviewer, "none of this would have been possible were it not for the fact that the people here and in England were back of me, not only with funds, but also with their time," and he went on:

"Each summer we have any number of college boys and young women who come up to our hospitals and work, and we have many doctors who have given up what might have been lives of ease in the cities to carry on their professions among the people in Labrador, feeling that in doing this they were receiving a greater reward than any amount of worldly goods.

"And there have been women, too, who have turned nurses and teachers, who have looked after the orphan children, and but for whom there is no telling what would have become of these little ones. We have sent a number of these children when they have grown up to colleges in the States and then they come back to us ready to carry on our work.

"There is a fascination about the land, and there is a kindness about the inhabitants which seems to be lacking among city dwellers. There is a joy in exploring long tracts of land that you know no white man has seen before, and to come upon glorious vistas hitherto unknown, for beauty has existed long before man made pictures. I have moving pictures that I have taken of falls higher than Niagara that no one has ever photographed before, falls whose roar you can hear twenty miles away in that Arctic stillness; I have canoed on rivers whose sources are unknown and gone through woods that have been untouched by man."

For a moment Dr. Grenfell pondered. Then:

"After all, health is one of the most important things that contribute to our happiness, and the wholesome outdoor toil, the simple food, and not too much of it, and the normal tiredness after a day's work, are the things that make for health.

"I have tried both kinds of life. I have got up in the morning in a room whose windows have been closed for me and the heat turned on before I have arisen, and I have jumped out of bed to apply the match to the stove in a room that was thirty degrees below zero. I have eaten the fancy dishes in Europe and here and I have also eaten the simple food up North; I have gone to the theaters and opera, and I have huddled next to a roaring fire in a small hut, with a sputtering oil lamp to read by, so, all in all, I think I am in a position to judge.

"In body, spirit, and mind, I think those people up there are leading the more normal lives."

TOLERANCE IN BETHLEHEM—When Christianity writes a new geography, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, may appear in it written large.

For in this Bethlehem the leading citizens of the Protestant denominations, we read, are engaged in a drive to raise $50,000 for the Roman Catholic Church of Saints Simon and Jude. The parish was established thirteen years ago, and the congregation has outgrown its original edifice.

So, the Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* informs us, prominent laymen, public officials, lawyers and private citizens have joined in an intensive effort to raise the necessary funds for its enlargement. And, says the Philadelphia paper,

"No sectarian differences are allowed to stand in the way of popular cooperation, as was shown by the crowded attendance at an interdenominational meeting in defiance of the inclement weather.

"This is but one example of the spirit of religious tolerance which is entering into American life, and deserves its word of encouragement on every occasion offered. Differences of doctrinal interpretation and ecclesiastical polity are secondary to the feeling that Christians of all denominations subscribe to a basic creed that accepts the eternal postulates of the Gospels. The community is the gainer through the prosperity of a church and the expansion of its congregation, and all faiths in Bethlehem recognize that important fact."

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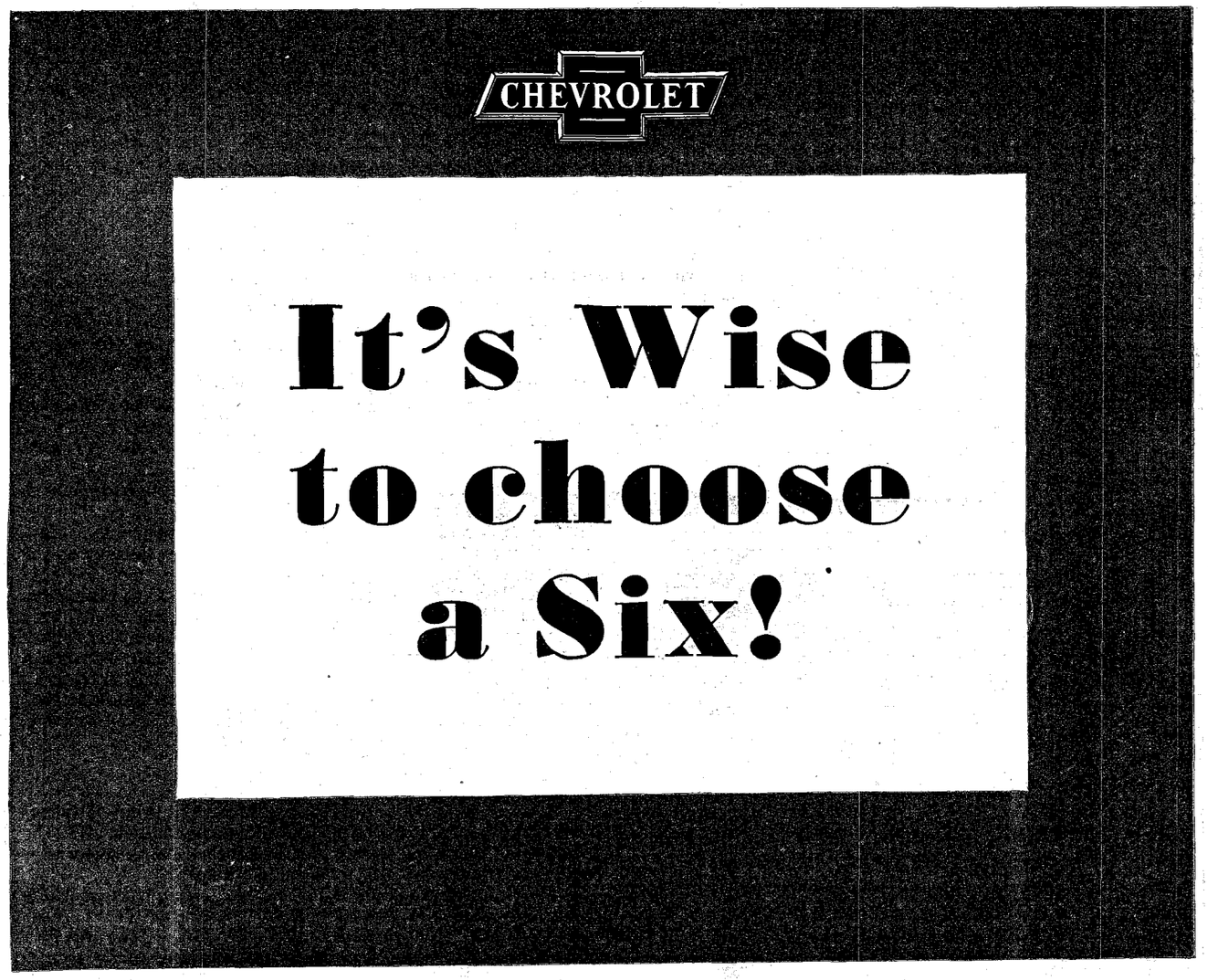

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Because it *is* a Six, the Chevrolet motor is remarkably smooth. In comparing the Chevrolet Six with any other low-priced car, keep this matter of smoothness in mind—for six-cylinder smoothness prevents destructive vibration, adds to the life of both chassis and body, and greatly increases the comfort and pleasure of driving.

Chevrolet's six-cylinder performance also brings you many other advantages. It gives you easier and more comfortable high speeds. It is quieter. It is more flexible in traffic. And—because it is always smooth—it prevents annoying rumble or drumming in the body

In the Chevrolet Six you also get the many superiorities of Bodies by Fisher. Chevrolet-Fisher bodies are of hardwood-and-steel construction—the safest, quietest and most enduring type of design known to the automobile industry. They

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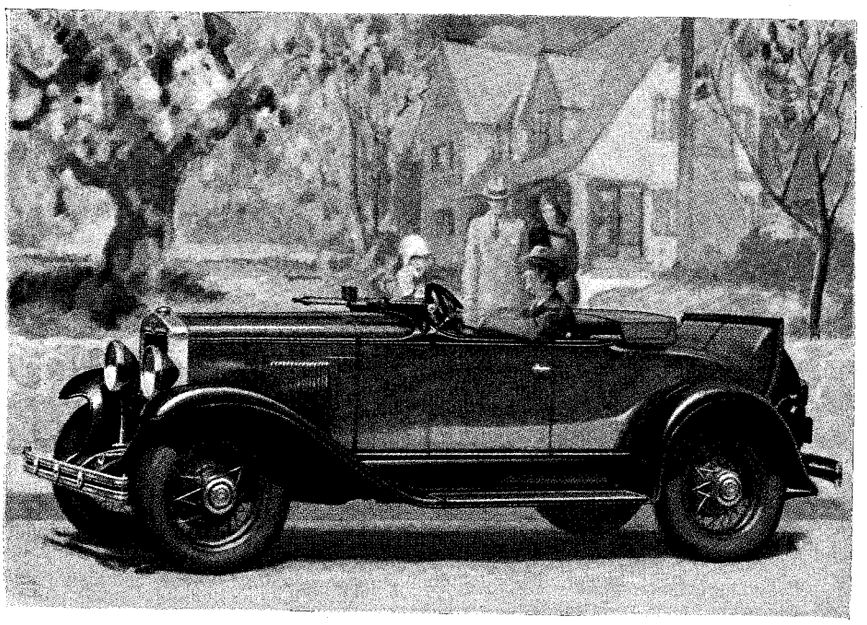
CHEVROLET



The Sport Roadster

are styled by Fisher's famous artist-designers—men who *create* and *originate* new trends in motor car design. And they are complete in every detail that contributes to comfort and luxury. They offer by far the finest coachwork in the low-price field.

Before you consider any other low-priced car—investigate the Chevrolet Six. Check its modern features. Drive it. And—as you do so—remember this fact:—

The Chevrolet Six is just as economical as any car you can buy. It costs no more for gas and oil. It costs no more for service. It costs no more for upkeep. And it is sold at extremely low prices—with small down payment and easy terms.

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The Sport Roadster	$555
The Coach	$565
The Coupe	$565
The Sport Coupe	$655
The Club Sedan	$625
The Sedan	$675
The Special Sedan (6 wire wheels standard)	$725
The Sedan Delivery	$595
Light Delivery Chassis	$365
1½ Ton Chassis	$520
1½ Ton Chassis with Cab	$625
Roadster Delivery (Pick-up box extra)	$440

Prices f. o. b. factory Flint, Michigan
Bumpers and spare tire extra

CHEVROLET SIX

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CURRENT POETRY

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be returned. Unpublished poetry unavailable

THE pity of "two deaths from grief" is given a poignant revelation in *G. K.'s Weekly* (London):

HAIL AND FAREWELL!

By W. R. Titterton

Two deaths from grief—that is, a broken heart—
The one a countess, and a soldier one.
Her man being dead, she could not live apart.
The soldier fell on sleep, his labour done.
"We had grown old together,"—so she said.
"We had lived gaily, ay! we had drunk deep.
We had grown old—shrunk limb and nodding head.
The world forgot us. But we did not weep.

Life was a pageant that had been a game.
Modes were out-moded; generations died.
We, legendary elders of our name,
Watched the arena-conflict side by side.
My boy, my boy's boy, and the child of him . . .
We thrilled with hope to watch the lengthening line.
We saw the clearer as our eyes waxed dim;
Only—I felt his hand, his hand in mine.

And now he's gone who was my faithful friend.
"He's gone," she said, but neither smiled nor wept.
"I do not wish to live." And that's the end:
Holding her arms out to the dark, she slept.

The soldier in his exile, self-bestowed,
Sat in his bed, still dreaming, as he read
Those pitying letters that were each a goad,
But did not stir him, being already dead.
"My work dismantled, and my life laid waste,"
He murmured, holding with a steadfast hand
What told him how his enemies in haste
Wiped the last memory of him from his land—

Or, better, blackened it. "Well, what's the odds
That jackals snarl, and scorpions sting?" he said.
"Ay, Spain shall have her scorpions for my rods.
What matters it to one already dead?
For that's all done, all gone . . . I had a King;
And loved him for his thrice-courageous soul.
Ay, but a fickle!—Bird upon the wing!
He blessed the work, and then forgot the goal.
So let my body bear, to shame my foes,
The prickly laurel that my foes accord.
'He was a weak man armed.' I was, God knows,
Armed with my purpose and a feeble sword.

The sword broke in my hand." . . . Down the hand fell
But still his eyes their quiet office kept.
So peacefully he gazed, you could not tell
Whether the dead man smiled, the dreamer slept.

NATURE speaks for us in times when human words are dumb. This from *The Commonweal* (New York):

WHAT WORDS THERE ARE TO SAY TO YOU

By M. Whitcomb Hess

What words there are to say to you at leaving
Are told by these things better than by me:
The quiet noon, the living billows heaving,
The sun on the clean sea.

Can thought of mine through fated incompleteness
Tell what the sea and sun at noon confess?
This moment held by them in pure discreteness—
Eternity no less.

From finite forms irrevocably fleeing
The sea has on her lips no tale of days,
But bright her breast and warm where the All-seeing
His radiant lightning lays.

A little idyl in revolt, in the New York *Herald Tribune:*

R. S. V. P.

By Wilfred J. Funk

Why give parties, willy-nilly?
Must I sit beside some silly,

Undeveloped, callow flapper
And amuse instead of slap her?

Must I eat a wicked, wasteful,
Indigestible, distasteful

Meal, and drink a dozen glasses
With a dozen other asses?

"Awfully kind of you . . . delighted . . .
Thanks . . . so nice to be invited!"

COMING too late for Christmas, it will serve another day. From "The Evergreen Tree" (D. Appleton & Co.):

JOSEPH'S CAROL

By Percy MacKaye

As Joseph I was walking,
I heard an angel sing:
"This night shall be the birth night
Of Christ our heavenly king.

"His birth-bed shall be neither
In housen, nor in hall,
Nor in the place of paradise
But in the oxen's stall.

"He neither shall be rockèd
In silver nor in gold
But in the wooden manger
That lieth on the mould.

"He neither shall be clothèd
In purple nor in pall,
But in the fair white linen
That useth babies all."

As Joseph I was walking
Thus did the angels sing;
And Mary's Son at midnight
Was born to be our King.

To let the young spring pass without her tribute is a failure not to be condoned. So here it is in *The Commonweal* (New York):

VINDICATION

By Eileen Duggan

Spring, I hold up my hand for you.
Not that my hand avails.
I am little, unknown and lonely,
Against their mighty tales.

Spring, they have made you a pandar,
Shaming your lovely smart,
And your young, simple, naked winds
That linger on the heart.

Oh earth may wanton in blossom,
And call you go-between,
But I know that your brows are holy,
I swear your lips are clean.

If birds catch breath in their singing,
And eyes fly soft and glow,
If love-dust trembles on flowersills,
And even hares go slow,

It is but your goad of beauty,
Your taunt of lonely bloom,
Burning upright from your sandals
Even unto a doom.

You set the young earth dancing,
And when you spurn her lure,
She calls on the summer to slay you,
For that your eyes stay pure.

MAN can not live in loneliness, tho nature lead her pageant before his eyes. *The Nation and the Athenæum* (London) seeks to prove it:

THE WOOD

By R. C. Trevelyan

Near my house is a wood full of wonders,
Dearer to my heart than many a dear friend.
With each season it puts on some new beauty.
In May between its old birches and oaks
Bluebells spread into lawns and wind in lanes.
Then splendour after splendour of scarlet and purple
Great rhododendrons open their lordly flowers,
While among them, yellow or pink or ivory-white,
Feminine azaleas delicately unfold.
But soon these glories are all withered and fallen,
And once more it is a loneliness of green leaves
Embowering cool repose in its cool shades.
Slowly the summer passes; over the hazels
Sweet honeysuckles ramble; the nuts ripen;
Birch-leaves change to amber, the ferns to gold.
But days shorten; stern winter is coming:
With wind and rain sweeping the oaks, it lays
Their branching grandeur bare against the sky.
Lovelier in its severity then seems
Their naked beauty than all their green pride.
Why then, with such bountiful companionship
Ever at hand to enchant or to console,
Do I not stay content, but week by week
With a heart restless and thankless, must be still
Fleeing from a known happiness to towns
And people whose souls I know not, nor they mine?
Alas, being not a tree, but a mere man,
What is better I see and praise, what is worse I follow.

AN eloquent tribute to the builders of old in *The Golden Book Magazine* (New York):

GLORY TO THEM

By Anderson M. Scruggs

Glory to them, the toilers of the earth
Who wrought with knotted hands, in wood and stone,
Dreams their unlettered minds could not give birth
And symmetries their souls had never known.
Glory to them, the artisans, who spread
Cathedrals like brown lace before the sun,
Who could not build a rhyme, but reared instead
The Doric grandeur of the Parthenon!

I never cross a marble portico,
Or lift my eyes where stained glass windows steal
From virgin sunlight moods of deeper glow,
Or walk dream-peopled streets, except to feel
A hush of reverence for that vast dead
Who gave us beauty for a crust of bread.

THIS calls for melody. From the Chicago *Daily Tribune:*

SONG

By Dorothy R. Kissling

Melody out of my heart fall silent,
Still as a waveless sea.
Quiet as night in a windless wood
Till my love comes back to me.

Laughter under the stars be mute,
Laughter under the rain;
Lifted buds in the wind, hang still;
Hush, O trees in the lane!

Fallen leaf in the gleaming water,
Flying leaf in the tree,
Lean to rest on the languid hours
Till my love comes back to me.

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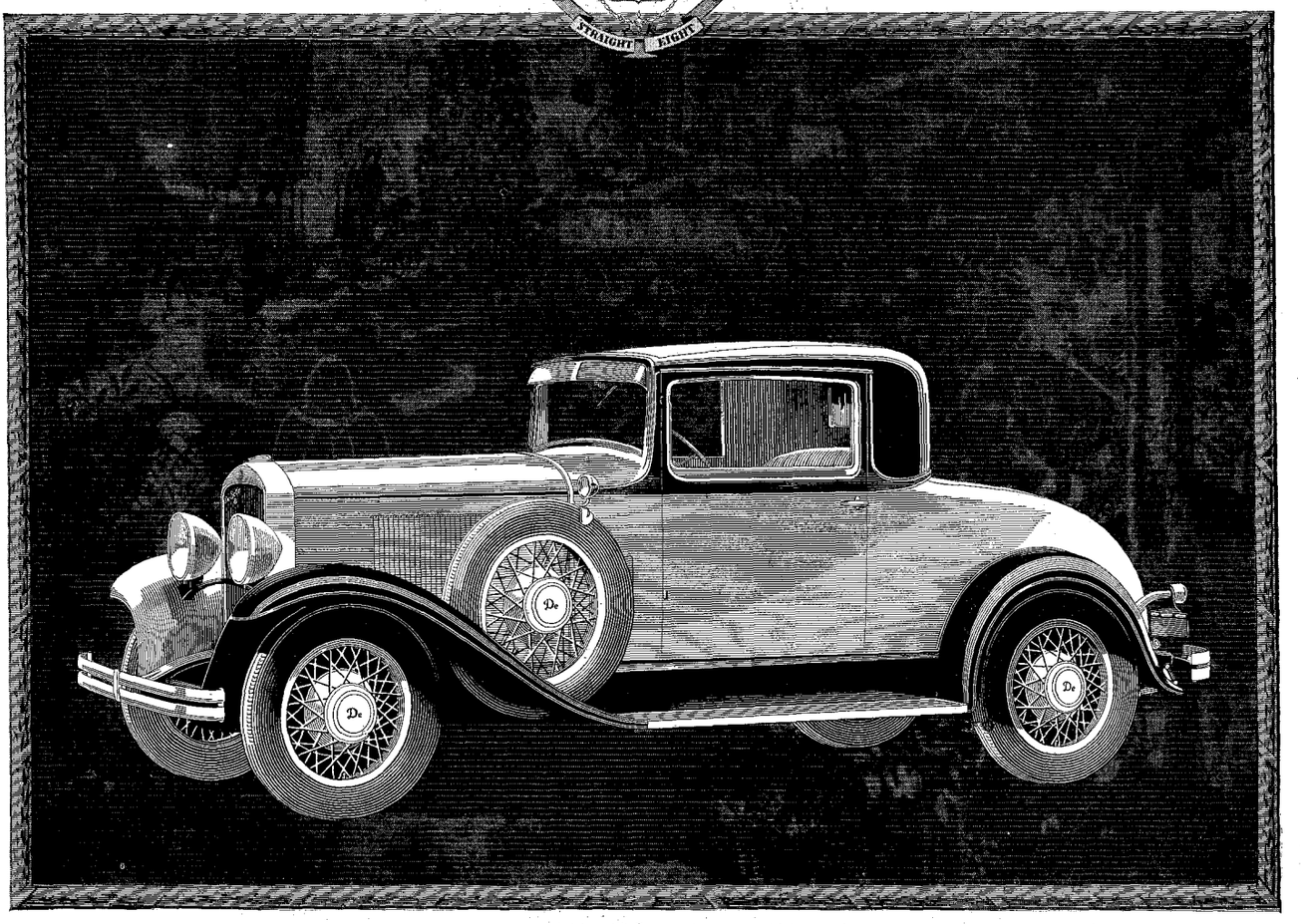

Quality is that indefinable characteristic of every perfect result which makes us give it instant preference. ¶ In man and in all his creations, there is a constant striving for the ultimate perfection of Quality. ¶ Not by price alone, but by attributes which frequently we are unable to name, we recognize almost instantly a thing of quality—a Ming vase, a Whistler etching, a Gobelin tapestry. ¶ Likewise, true quality in a motor car rises above mere price and impresses itself upon public consciousness through its sheer and inbuilt superiority. ¶ It is precisely this sort of quality that the new De Soto Straight Eight possesses. It is what this superb Eight actually is—and does—rather than its low price, that causes so many people to pronounce it a phenomenal value.

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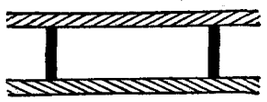
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HOW EYES TELL LIES

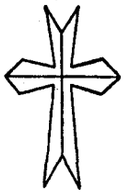
"I SAW IT WITH MY EYES"—that is regarded by many as the last test of truth.

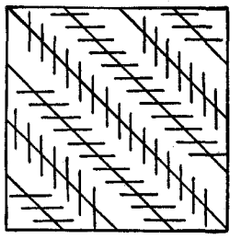
Yet our eyes may, and often do, play us false, in common with the other senses of hearing, smell, taste, and touch.

In *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago), Ken Murray tells us how our eyes may deceive us. Eyes that tell lies are often comfortable things to have, he says:

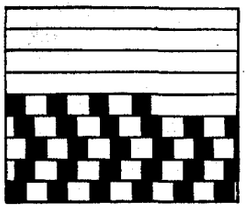


Both borders in this sketch are parallel but they appear to diverge, due to effect on eye of small diagonal lines.

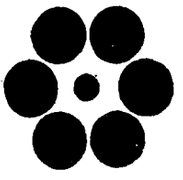




Line illusion of modified cross, and at right really parallel diagonal lines appear at angles due to the cross marks.



All cross lines in sketch at the left are parallel in spite of effect of squares.



Which is the larger of the two center dots, the one below or the one above? As a matter of fact, they are exactly the same size.

Courtesy UFA Films

"According to ancient folklore, a peasant was once sitting by his cottage door when he chanced to notice a white horse with rider drest in black passing along a distant road.

"The peasant watched the rider and horse for some minutes until they passed behind a small group of trees.

"When they emerged into view again, he was startled to see a black horse and the rider drest in white. To the peasant it was a spiritual token; the black horse foretold famine, the white rider represented the angel of death.

"Unfortunately for the superstitious, the incident is readily explained as a mere hallucination which might be seen by any one gifted with imagination and under similar conditions.

"You can perform a test yourself with the following simple experiment, in which a black cross represents the rider and white paper represents his horse.

"Cut a cross from black paper and paste it in the center of a sheet of white paper. Hold this in your left hand, a sheet of plain white paper in the right. Gaze at the black cross steadily for a minute or two, then immediately switch your gaze to the blank white paper. At once it will appear to be black with a white cross in the center. It is a simple hallucination or illusion such as the peasant saw when the white horse and black rider apparently exchanged colors.

"For hundreds of years people have had premonitions of the death of friends and relatives.

"Due to the law of coincidence, these predictions are sometimes true, and, therefore, startling.

"Some persons especially gifted with strong imaginations, which tend to occasional hallucinations, wake in the middle of the night to see the ghost of some relative or friend standing near. These illusions always disappear in a moment, but if, perchance, the person represented by the ghost has recently passed away, the case is given wide publicity as an example of premonition. Of the thousands of cases where the premonition proves unfounded, however, nothing is ever heard.

"Illusions and hallucinations depend largely on mind concentration.

'There is a case of a famous European portrait-painter which illustrates how an imaginative mind may be, under certain conditions, subject to harassing illusions.

"The artist first became famous through his ability to make a portrait with but a half-hour sitting by the subject necessary. He explained to friends that so adept had he become that in half an hour he could impress every detail of the sitter's features on his mind, completing the portrait at a later time when he was alone.

"For a number of years he became more and more successful, and then disappeared, and it was learned that his power to visualize had overcome him. Whenever he saw a chair, his imagination quickly formed a person sitting in it, and these hallucinations became so frequent that he was continually seeing people who were not present.

"Are you a believer in intuition?

"Scientists affirm that intuition is nothing more or less than an illusion.

"Find a person who will confess a belief that he has intuition—your search will not be long—and you can conduct an interesting experiment to decide the question in your own mind. This should take place in a large room with a heavy rug on the floor to deaden the sound and jar of footsteps.

"Seat the subject on a chair in one corner with his back to the room. If necessary, his eyes may be bandaged and his ears stopt with cotton. Then, in stocking feet, the others in the room take turns walking slowly and quietly up to the back of the subject and as quietly returning.

"If the subject really possesses that quality popularly known as intuition, he will be able to tell when there are people standing behind his chair. It is important that allowance be made for the law of coincidence or the law of chance guesses; so the subject must have at least fifty per cent of his guesses correct to show any slight degree of intuition."

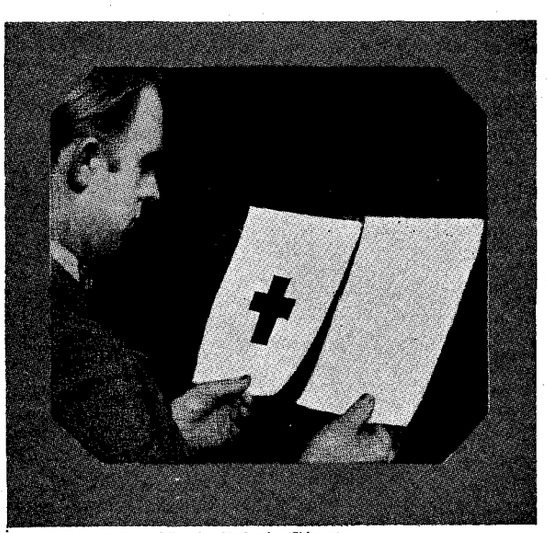
JAIL FOR FAULTY DESIGNERS

WHAT SHOULD HAPPEN to an engineer who designs a structure that collapses, with loss of human life? *The Engineering News-Record* (New York) believes that he should be punished for manslaughter, and it commends a recent New York indictment to this end.

All good engineers, it opines, should applaud such action. It says, editorially:

"A designer of an engineering structure whose failure caused the loss of human life has been indicted for manslaughter.

"It is a grave charge. In the case of the New York coal-pocket whose collapse led to the indictment in question, engineers may gain some satisfaction from the fact that the designer



Illustrations by courtesy of *Popular Mechanics* (Chicago)

TO MAKE BLACK LOOK WHITE

was practising engineering without a license. However, this is merely a reflection on the administration of the engineer license law, and does not remove the stigma cast on the profession by

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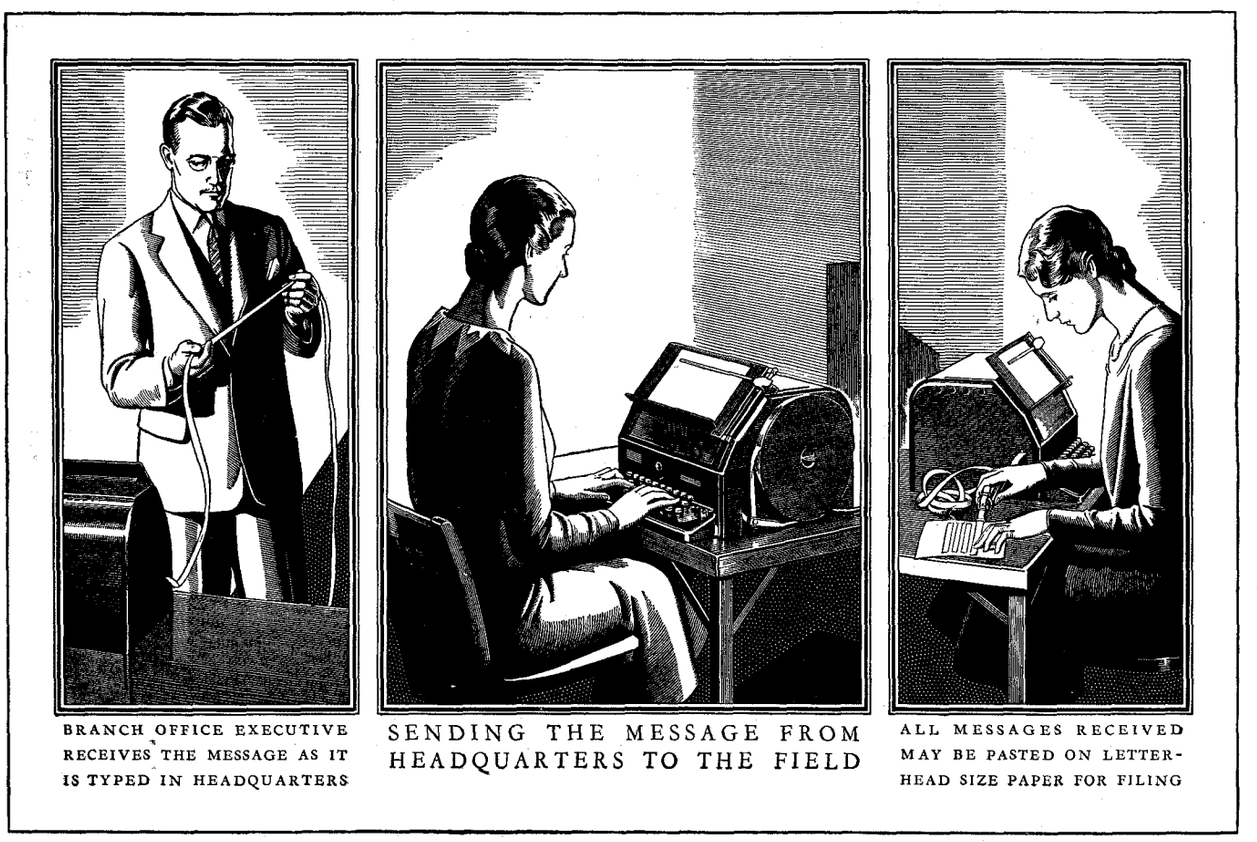

BRANCH OFFICE EXECUTIVE RECEIVES THE MESSAGE AS IT IS TYPED IN HEADQUARTERS

SENDING THE MESSAGE FROM HEADQUARTERS TO THE FIELD

ALL MESSAGES RECEIVED MAY BE PASTED ON LETTER-HEAD SIZE PAPER FOR FILING

TELEPHONE Typewriter Service speeds modern business by providing instantaneous typewritten communication between the different units of an organization. It weaves together headquarters, factories, branch offices and warehouses almost as closely as though they were under one roof.

A large metal company uses the service to connect its New York office with its mill in West Virginia. Orders, general information, administrative matters, specifications, cost estimates, stock on hand, shipments, etc., are reproduced instantly and accurately at either end. A tobacco company transacts much of the business between its plants in southern states by telephone typewriter. Several hundred messages are exchanged each day.

Telephone Typewriter Service is proving its worth for banks, manufacturing concerns of all kinds, public utilities, government departments, insurance companies, export firms, department stores, travel bureaus. It makes executive control easier and more complete. Facilitates immediate action on vital matters. Transmits important business information while the information is still of value. It is quick, accurate and private.

Would constant, unlimited, two-way written communication be of value to your business? Telephone Typewriter Service can be fitted to your exact requirements. Your local Bell Telephone Business Office will gladly give you complete information.

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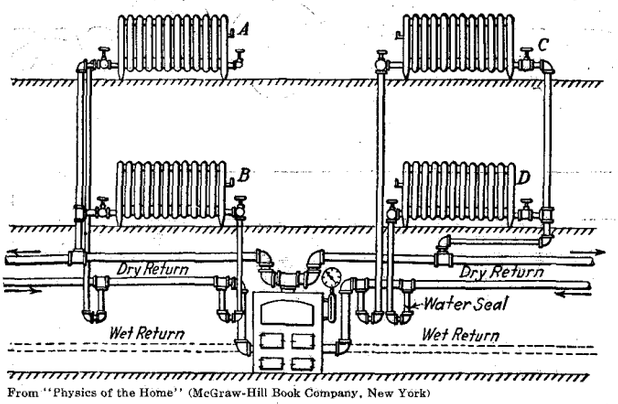
the collapse of the coal-pocket. Concern for public safety is a prime requisite of structural engineering. It has become a legacy, to be guarded and developed.

"Experience reveals only one sure way to accomplish this—to make the designer responsible.

"Now the district attorney and the grand jury of Bronx County have brought engineers face to face with an indictment for manslaughter. These officials have done their part for public safety.

"Are engineers ready to support them?



From "Physics of the Home" (McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York)

STEAM HEATING SYSTEM

"Are they ready to stake their reputations, their freedom even, on the structures they design?

"In short, are they willing to pit their structures against a possible conviction for manslaughter?

"We believe they are. We believe structures can be designed that are safe. And we believe engineers, everywhere, even tho not without sympathy for the individual, will welcome any conviction that will advance the cause of public safety and raise the standards of the engineering profession."

HOW COMMON THINGS WORK—XI

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES: STEAM AND HOT-WATER HEAT

THE WINTER JUST PASSED has no doubt witnessed a struggle in many homes with antiquated or worn-out heating-plants.

Hundreds, and perhaps thousands, of householders are faced at this moment with the necessity of putting in new heating-systems.

What type shall it be?

What kind of fuel shall be used?

The hot-air furnace was considered here last week. In this article we consider steam and hot-water heat. Fuels will be discust in the next article of this series. Professor Osborne remarks, in his valuable and informing "Physics of the Home" (McGraw-Hill Book Company, New York), that the hot-water and steam systems both show an increased cost of installation compared with the hot-air system, and, generally, the hot-water system costs more than the steam. He then proceeds:

"Both are more complicated, using a less flexible heating medium, and requiring a return path for it. The radiators take up floor space, while registers do not to the same extent. They do not respond as quickly to sudden demands for less or more heat, altho they tend to give a more uniform distribution throughout the day. They overcome the effect of wind and exposure on certain rooms, but usually do not provide any direct means of ventilation. The cost of operation is generally somewhat less than hot air.

"While the difference is not large, the efficiency of the steam boiler is usually considered to be lower than that of the hot-water boiler. Steam systems respond more quickly to sudden demands than the hot-water system. Another objection to the steam system is found in the disagreeable odor always accompanying any radiator above 150 degrees F. It is absent, at least for most persons, in the hot-water system.

"These systems have three chief parts: the furnace or heat generator, the connecting pipe-lines for the water or steam, and the radiators or heat distributors. The hot-water furnace must always be below the lowest point in the circuit, as the water movement is due entirely to convection. Heat distributors may, on the other hand, be placed below the steam furnace. The steam radiator placed below the generator will need, however, to have its condensation water taken care of in some way.

"The term 'water hammer' is applied to a hard concussion which frequently occurs in steam pipes or radiators. It is caused by the accumulation of water in the pipes or radiators which condenses some of the steam, producing a vacuum which is immediately filled by a rush of steam and water. The impact against the walls is severe, not infrequently producing damage, and always making unnecessary noise. Proper piping, so arranged as to carry off at once the condensed water from the pipes or radiator, will prevent this. Also, if the radiator is cold or full of water, admitting the steam very slowly will reduce the hammer.

"Since air accumulates in both kinds of radiators, air-valves for its escape must be provided. Air being heavier than steam, altho it will mix with it to some extent, the valves on steam radiators are not placed at the top of the radiator but part way down, while in the hot-water radiator, the valves are placed at the top."

HOOVER AS AN EXAMPLE TO FRANCE

THE POPE, MUSSOLINI, HOOVER—the three world-leaders of the near future.

So pronounces Henri Le Châtelier, in *X-Information* (Paris).

Which shall France, rapidly taking a back seat, imitate to resume her once proud status? he asks. Not the Pope—impossible. Not the Duce—undesirable.

Hoover? Yes! How?

Let Mr. Le Châtelier tell us. He writes:

"During his presidency, Mr. Hoover will be sure to devote an important part of his activity to works of general interest, not solely American, but also world-wide.

"He will possess the will, with the necessary power to back it up.

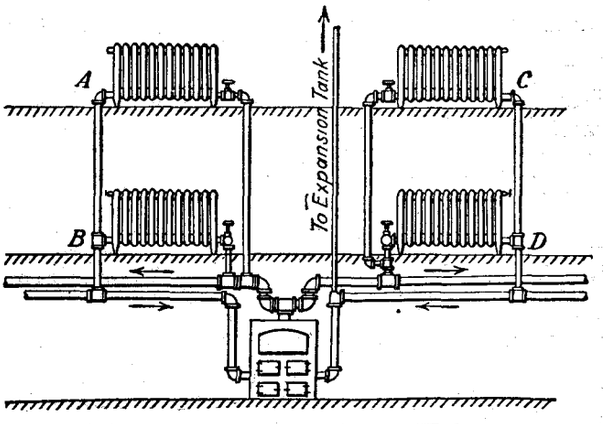
"Can this example by imitated by the French?

"Assuredly, yes.

"Our industrial leaders may play the same beneficent part as those of the United States, on condition that they confine themselves to similar efforts with like disinterestedness. It is true that the organization of much of our big business into 'anonymous companies' paralyzes the activity of the men that head them. These are too often only subaltern employees of councils of administration—irresponsible, and generally incompetent.

"But, thank God, there are still among us great industrial leaders with free hands. All of these who have realized their responsibilities, and have exerted the effort necessary to do their duty, have rapidly gained great and beneficent influence.

"The French are too ignorant of what is going on among them. We know all about the Rockefeller and Carnegie Foundations, in the United States, but we have never heard, in Paris, of Kula's School of Pre-Apprenticeship, or of Jules Richard's Apprentice School for the mechanics of precision. The press, by keeping still on the subject of these intelligent and disinterested works, has lowered their value. Also, the industrials have not sufficiently honored those among them who by their devotion to the public welfare have done credit to the engineering profession.



HOT-WATER HEATING SYSTEM

"Let us then attempt to understand this new slant of American industry. After leading civilization for centuries, we have dropt back into the second class.

"We must reconquer our lost status. In the years to come,

(*Continued on page 35*)

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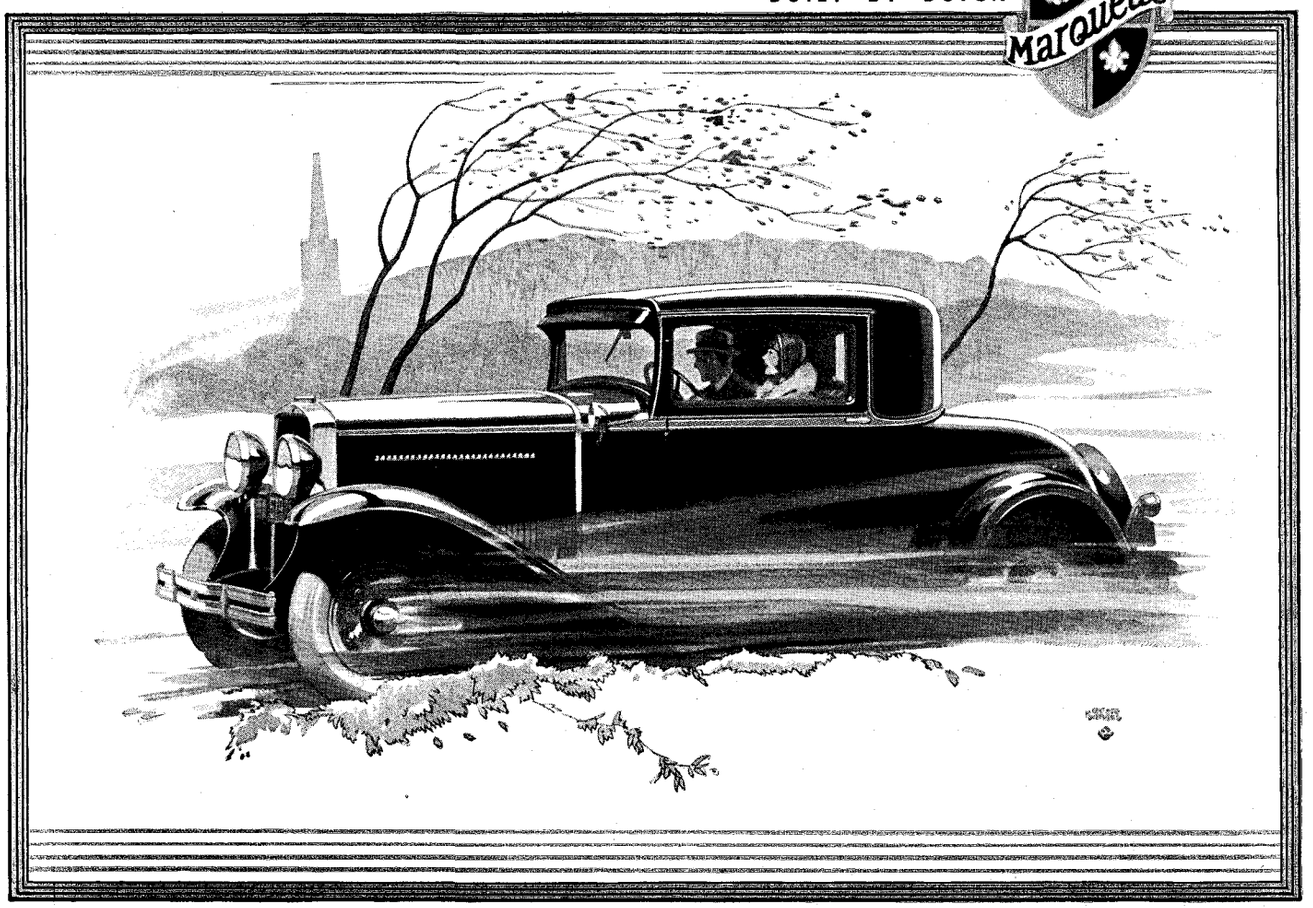
BUILT BY BUICK — Marquette



3 Reasons Why You Should Drive Marquette Before Buying Any Car

1—A Great Performer.

2—Built by Buick.

3—$25,000,000 in Sales.

You can order any motor car in a few minutes. But you drive that car for months and years. Give a few extra minutes to its selection—and reap long months of extra satisfaction—by driving Marquette. ✲ Three facts recommend that you make this test, whether you desire a car for professional use or for your family. Marquette is known the country over as a *great* performer. It is built by Buick—recognized leader in fine car manufacture and producer of more than 2,400,000 fine cars. It has won over $25,000,000 in sales during the comparatively short period it has been on the market. ✲ But these facts, vitally important as they are, are overshadowed by the specific quality facts of the car itself. Marquette, with its smart, beautifully tailored Bodies by Fisher, is the fleet, compact, convenient type of car so admirably suited to today's motoring needs. The Marquette engine—built to out-perform any other engine of its class—whisks you ahead from 10 to 60 miles per hour in 31 seconds—maintains a pace of 60 to 70 all day long . . . reveals this same marked brilliance in hill-climbing, stamina and reliability. Marquette's wonderfully balanced chassis—Marquette brakes—Marquette Lovejoy shock absorbers—impart outstanding comfort, roadability and safety to what is truly a marvelous value. ✲ Consider the importance of your motor car investment. Realize the wisdom of driving before buying. Then take the wheel of this great performer. Drive Marquette before buying any car, regardless of price.

Six body styles, $990 to $1060, f. o. b. factory, special equipment extra.

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

Canadian Factories
McLaughlin-Buick, Oshawa, Ont.

Builders of
Buick and Marquette Motor Cars

✲ ✲ WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM ✲ ✲

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Quality that endures

THE extra value built into the new Ford is reflected in its alert, capable performance, reliability and long life. . . . Beneath its flashing beauty of line and color there is a mechanical excellence unusual in a low-priced car. Many measurements are accurate to the thousandth of an inch—some to three ten-thousandths of an inch. Every part has been carefully designed and made to give you many months and years of faithful, uninterrupted service. In safety, comfort, speed, power, economy — in all that goes to make a good automobile — it is a value far above the price. The quality of the new Ford is a quality that endures.

Outstanding Features of the New Ford

New streamline bodies. Choice of colors. Adjustable front seats in closed bodies. Triplex shatterproof glass windshield. Four Houdaille double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers. Bright, enduring Rustless Steel for many exterior metal parts. Fully enclosed four-wheel brakes. Steel-spoke wheels. Aluminum pistons. Chrome silicon alloy valves. Torque-tube drive. Three-quarter floating rear axle. Unusually large number of ball and roller bearings. Extensive use of steel forgings instead of castings or stampings. 55 to 65 miles an hour. Quick acceleration. Ease of control. Low first cost. Low cost of operation and up-keep. Reliability and long life. Good dealer service.

Ford

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THE FORD DE LUXE SEDAN

One of the newest Ford cars. A truly de luxe sedan in line and color and in the richness of its appointments and upholstery. Generous room for five people. Front seat is adjustable. Rear seat has a disappearing center arm and arm rests at each side. An economical car because of the low first cost and the low cost of operation and up-keep.

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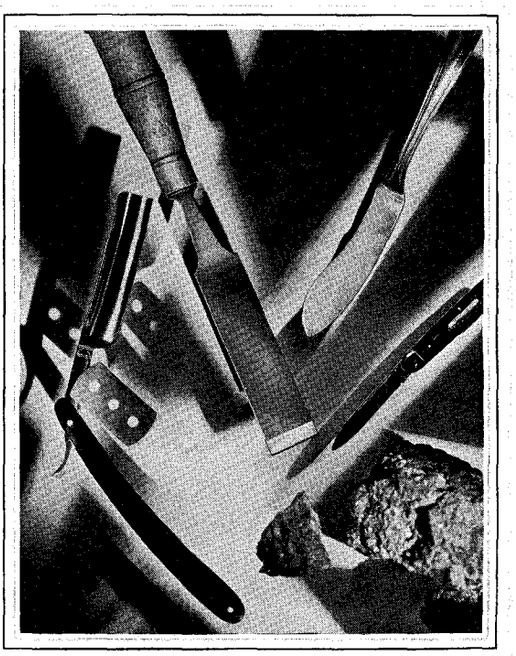
Oils from the same crude may differ

as widely as razor-blades and butter-knives!



Just as a razor-blade, a pen-knife, a chisel and a butter-knife—all edge-tools—may be made from exactly the same ingot of pig iron, so, many different lubricating oils may be made from any one crude. They may differ as widely as razor-blades and butter-knives.

When an oil is recommended for your engine just because it is made from a particular crude oil, you will do well to remember that lubrication value in an oil depends on the knowledge and manufacturing skill *with* which it was made, not the crude base *from* which it was made.

THE FOUR TASKS MOBILOIL PERFORMS

In Mobiloil, *all* these properties are present in correct proportion for your engine:

Carbon Control—keeps down carbon in your cylinders.
Heat Resistance—makes your oil last longer.
Oily Character—protects moving parts from wear and keeps the first-year feel in your engine.
Oxidation Control—prevents gumming and sticking of exhaust valves, and clogging of oiling system.

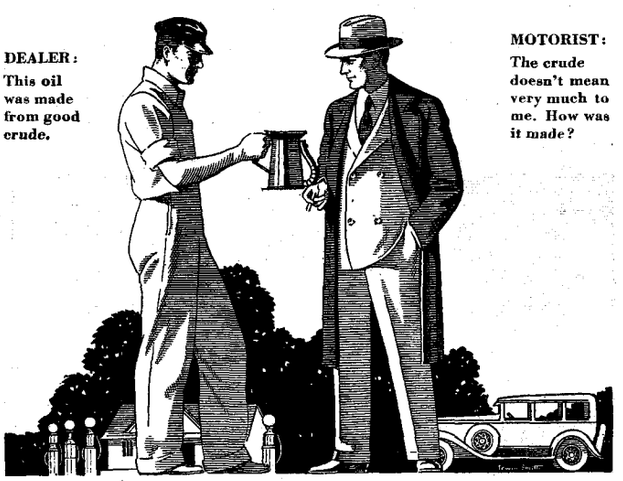
No *crude* oil contains the necessary oil properties in exactly the right proportion to accomplish these four important tasks.

That is why a dozen different manufacturers, using exactly the same crude, could produce a dozen widely different oils, *all* of which might lack one or more of the desired properties.

The makers of Mobiloil do not start with a particular crude. They start with the lubricating problem.

The problem itself determines both the crudes to be selected and the processes to be used.

The makers of Mobiloil can be so specific—and you can be so sure—because the makers of Mobiloil have spent sixty-four years making correctly proportioned oils for every lubricating purpose. They choose those crudes which, when properly processed, *produce* correct proportion and a full-duty oil.



VACUUM OIL COMPANY

Ask here for GARGOYLE Mobiloil

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN

Mobiloil

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(*Continued from page 30*)

world politics will be guided by three leaders of men, each backed by a powerful public opinion—the Pope, a humanist, with all the Catholics behind him; Mussolini, a son of the people, full of energy and good sense, leading a country exalted by its resurrection; and finally, Hoover, an industrial, having the confidence of the greatest, richest, most powerful of nations. To count for something again in the world, France must first develop again a national feeling strong enough to back up her worth-while men, of whom she has still a few specimens.

"We can not dream of imitating the Papacy; we ought not to try to copy Italy; but we can, without derogation, follow the example of the United States.

"Our industrials should meditate on the declaration that Woodrow Wilson makes at the end of one of his books: 'I dedicate this work from the depths of my heart to every man and every woman, that it may impel to serve the public interest in any way, however slight.' They will thus give us a chance to get out of the political and social chaos that now paralyzes all our activities, by freeing us, as Wilson asked, from the tyranny of the money-power in alliance with venal politicians."

EXPLOSIVE ANESTHETICS

SOME COMMON HOSPITAL ANESTHETICS are explosive when mixed with air or oxygen, and serious accidents have resulted from ignition with electric sparks.

Dr. Horatio Williams of Columbia University, New York, warns surgeons of this danger in *The Journal of the American Medical Association* (New York), and describes in detail precautions that must be observed to prevent sparks from the casual electrification of apparatus. He writes:

"The danger of fire and explosion with mixtures of air and ether vapor has been recognized since the introduction of ether anesthesia by inhalation, but, the number of explosions having proved relatively small, carelessness regarding this matter has developed.

"In recent years, a new type of apparatus for the administration of gaseous anesthetics has been introduced, in which mixtures of ether vapor with pure oxygen and nitrous oxid are used. Still more recently, Luckhardt has investigated the anesthetic properties of ethylene gas, which possesses many advantages. We now have apparatus with cylinders of comprest oxygen, nitrous oxid, ethylene, and carbon dioxid, and with rubber rebreathing bags, rubber connecting tubes, and a face-mask adapted to fit the face by the use of rubber.

"The first explosion due to ethylene was occasioned by the use of a cautery in operating on a carbuncle.

"The precaution was taken of removing the anesthesia apparatus from the room before the cautery was used.

"The fact that the mixture in the patient's lungs and upper air-passages was, or would shortly become, explosive had not been considered, and a fatality resulted.

"Most of the explosions that have since occurred have not been the result of causes of ignition quite so obvious. The evidence that has accumulated points decidedly to electric sparks after charges have accumulated on some insulated part of the apparatus, such as the rubber parts, usually as a result of friction.

"It would appear that in using the present type of equipment, the danger would be just as great with ether as with ethylene. However, it appears that fatal accidents have been more numerous with ethylene, tho there is plenty of evidence of minor explosions of ether-oxygen mixtures during the cleaning of apparatus."

The total number of ethylene fatalities, we are told, has not been large. Also a great deal may be done to diminish the hazard. It appears that many surgeons and many hospitals are living in a sense of false security because of various expedients which they have adopted. Many of these can be shown to be actually ineffective and some really likely to increase the risk. In fact, we read:

"Some explosions have occurred when certain of these 'precautionary measures' have been in force.

"It has been suggested that humidifying the air of the operating-room will render the surfaces of the rubber conductive and prevent electrostatic charges. The dry-cleaning industry has tried this method of decreasing the hazard of fire and explosion.

"Experiments that I have performed indicate that a relative humidity of 60 per cent. will result in prompt leakage away of charges from the surfaces of the rubber bags and tubes actually used in hospital equipment. It might be thought that in summer, and near the water, the natural humidity would always be great enough to avoid danger, but measurements in the summer at the Presbyterian Hospital, in New York, showed this not to be true.

"Many hospitals have given up the use of ethylene, but continue to administer ether with equipment of the same type. Experience seems to indicate that they may be a little safer. I learned, recently, of a fatal explosion which resulted after ether anesthesia, and many surgeons use only chloroform for throat operations in which a cautery is to be used.

"Such data as have been obtained indicate that the majority of explosions with ethylene have occurred at or near the end of the operative procedure. This is quite probably a result of the common practise of washing out the patient's lungs with a mixture of oxygen and carbon dioxid. The proportion of ethylene generally used during surgical anesthesia is of the order of 80 per cent. This is so rich that the danger of explosion is slight. Passing a rich oxygen mixture through the rebreathing bag and tubing renders the whole apparatus, as well as the patient, at once highly explosive. Some modification of this procedure should receive immediate consideration.

"The remedy I would suggest is to eliminate rubber and make the equipment, as far as possible, conductive throughout. In place of the rebreathing bag, a spirometer of light metal may be used, connected with the face-mask by flexible metallic tubing. The entire apparatus is kept at a uniform electrical potential. There should be provision for earthing the operating-room personnel to prevent sparks from passing from their persons to the apparatus, which is more likely to occur in winter weather, and in severe climates. If rubber-soled shoes are worn, rivets of copper may be put through from inside to outside. Great care must be exercised in placing blankets from a warming-closet on the patient. These, when very dry, may cause copious and intense sparks when unfolded or shaken. Care should be taken, especially in very dry weather, not to comb or stroke the patient's hair until the ethylene has had time to become thoroughly dissipated.

"Finally, I would state that it is my considered opinion, after a careful investigation, that there is a real and serious hazard in the use of ethylene or ether in modern anesthesia apparatus in which the combustible gas or vapor is mixed with oxygen or nitrous oxid and contained in or passed through rubber rebreathing bags and rubber tubing. This hazard is greatly increased by the practise of washing out the apparatus and the patient, at the end of the procedure, with oxygen-rich mixtures."

HOW NATURE PURIFIES WATER—She has to have help; and the busy little bacteria come to her aid.

The U. S. Public Health Service has been making a study of natural processes in the purification of polluted water, and we read, in a recent issue of the Service's *Health News* (Washington):

"It has been found that sewage, industrial wastes, and similar polluting matter, when put into water, is immediately attacked by bacteria which are so small that at least two millions of them could rest comfortably, side by side, on the head of a common pin. These minute organisms find the pollutional material a satisfactory food, and increase rapidly in numbers. By this feeding process, oxygen dissolved in the water is used up, and the pollution is transformed into harmless bacterial bodies and by-products.

"At first it was believed that the bacteria, unassisted, could completely purify polluted water. This was found not to be the case, however. The bacteria multiply in the polluted water until a certain population is reached, the limiting number varying with the amount of pollution present. Then multiplication stops, and the process of purification also stops; altho considerable amounts of pollution may still be present. If the bacterial population of the water is reduced at this time, the multiplication and purification processes continue. To arrange for a continuous reduction of bacterial numbers, nature, in her marvelous economic system, has provided some very small animals, called Protozoa, whose principal food appears to be bacteria. These bacteria-eaters, which are very much larger than bacteria, but yet so small that fifty of average size could lie on the head of a common pin, feed continuously on the bacteria, and thereby prevent the bacterial population from ever reaching a limiting number.

"In this manner nature provides for the completion of the purification process, and the bacteria and the Protozoa in the water decrease in numbers as the amount of food available for each decreases."

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PERSONAL · GLIMPSES

UNCLE SAM'S GIGANTIC JOB OF NOSE-COUNTING

HOME IS WHERE THE HEAD IS when the census is taken. It's only in poems that the heart determines the official place of residence.

An Iowa census-taker had to make a split-hair decision, we learn from an Associated Press dispatch from Waterloo in that State.

He visited "a farm which straddles the Black Hawk and Benton county line" and "found that the farmer's bed was so placed that he slept in both counties.

"His head rested on a pillow in Black Hawk," we read on, "but his feet projected into Benton County.

"The enumerator, puzzled, thumbed through his rule-book until he read that heads [of families, presumably] shall be counted in their usual place of abode.

"The farmer was listed officially as a Black Hawk County resident."

Just one of the many human interest touches in the taking of the fifteenth decennial census. And there were many more touches, grave, gay, and even tragic.

One enumerator saved a life, many listened to family troubles, some had dogs set upon them, and others, working in districts inhabited by non-English-speaking foreigners, had trouble making themselves understood.

But, persevering at their task, they kept on until the job was done.

The census, taken this month, employing more than 100,000 persons and costing approximately $40,000,000, is expected to set the population of the nation around the 120,000,000 mark.

But it will do much more.

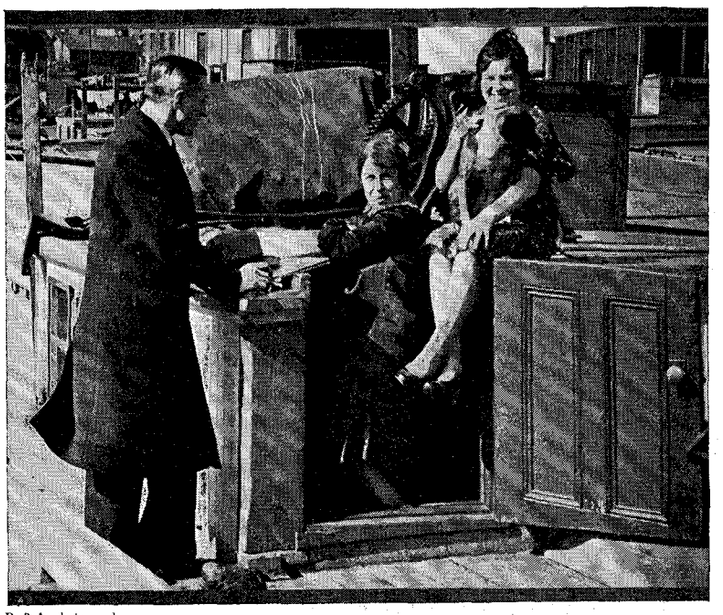
It will paint a new statistical picture of "Uncle Sam's nephew."

It will yield all sorts of information on national tastes and habits; it will tell us more about unemployment and the spread of radio.

As the New York *World* observes, it is "expected to X-ray literally everything there is to know about the economic and social life of the United States, from the sales of vegetable ivory, buttons, and cuckoo clocks, to the number of chickens over three months old, self-supporting wives, and homes worth less than $5,000."

Further, it may make changes in the order of size of some of our leading cities. More than one metropolis is wondering whether it will go forward or back, or remain stationary, in the list of the ten biggest.

And, of foremost political importance, due to impending reapportionment, the number of Congressmen from some States will be changed.



P. & A. photograph

A VISIT TO NEW YORK BARGE DWELLERS

The census man visited every one in the land, from the highest to the lowest. One of the first to give information was President Hoover himself, some of whose answers are given thus by the Washington *Evening Star:*

Name—"Herbert Hoover."

Relationship to the head of the family—The President answered "Head" for himself and "Wife" for Mrs. Hoover.

To the question, home owned or rented, the President's answer was "Occupied." This question applied only to the White House and not to the home owned by Mr. Hoover on S Street.

Next came the President's answers to such questions as owning a radio set. To the question of age he wrote "55." Mrs. Hoover's age was not made public.

Other answers to questions were that he was married at the age of twenty-five, and that he was able to read and write.

Laughs and tears were plentiful as the enumerators made their rounds, and newspapers all over the country were full of the comedies and tragedies uncovered. Here are some brief bits gleaned by the Associated Press. Kansas City, Kansas, furnished this bit of color:

The age-old question, "What shall we name the baby?" was nicely settled for one family by the arrival of a Federal census enumerator. In naming all the members of the family, the head of the house wound up by saying, "and baby."

"Well, now, that's a pretty name, but so anonymous and apt to be confusing, don't you think?" said the enumerator. The head of the family explained that since "baby's" birth, three weeks before, the family had been upset by dissension over choice of a name. A hurried family conference was held and "baby" was listed on the enumerator's report as "Alice."

ONE OF LIFE'S LITTLE IRONIES

—Doyle in the Philadelphia *Record.*

Columbus, Ohio, census enumerators solved the problem of determining milady's age in a manner that may be helpful to all faced by such a task. 'Tis thus:

If she is reticent, the census-taker looks her over, guesses

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Tee off with golf balls your tooth paste pays for

Intelligent people, recognizing the remarkable cleansing powers of Listerine Tooth Paste at 25c, buy it instead of dentifrices in the 50c class. The average saving is $3 a year. Spend it as you please. Golf balls are merely a suggestion.

See teeth whiten! *Feel* your mouth grow healthier!

EVEN those whose teeth are hard to whiten comment on how swiftly, yet how gently, Listerine Tooth Paste performs this task. Such action is due to a new type of polishing agent.

And regular users assert that this dentifrice definitely improves mouth hygiene. The gums grow firmer. The entire mouth seems fresher, exhilarated, and healthy.

Buy a tube of Listerine Tooth Paste and give it a thorough short trial. Compare it with any paste at any price—and judge by results alone. After such tests, more than a million people have switched to Listerine Tooth Paste. We can think of no greater tribute to the product.

Incidentally, Listerine Tooth Paste saves you about $3 per year, over dentifrices in the 50c class. Lambert Pharmacal Company.

LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

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her age, then adds twenty years. He then announces his conclusion. They report it works almost every time.

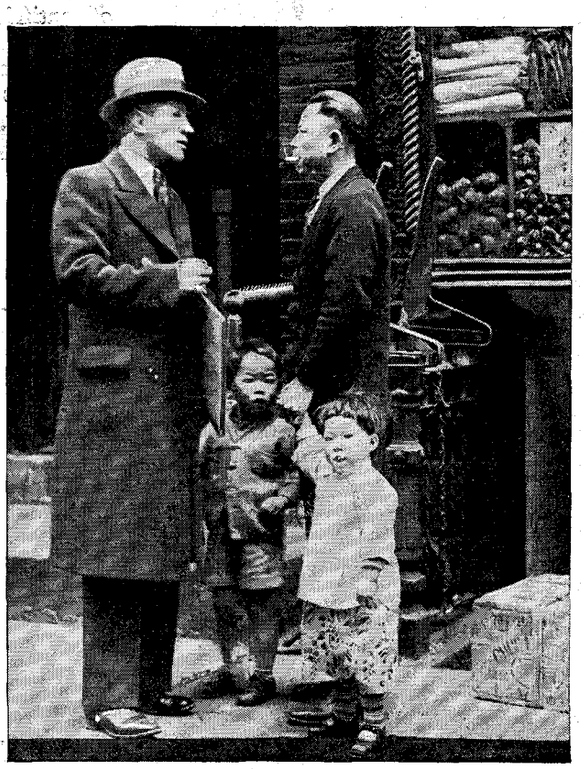
In Newark, New Jersey, the problem of counting the city's Chinese population was "all Greek" to the census staff, according to *The Evening News*, which tells us:

From detectives in police headquarters who haunt the dark cellars and twisted stairways in the Oriental block of Mulberry Street, Supervisor George A. Guenther learned that it is safe to assume 475 Chinese live there. However, Uncle Sam wants more than just that.

Mr. Guenther expected to make a tour of Chinatown himself, to determine if there are enough Chinese children available to permit an American census-taker to do the work. It is the practise in census circles to depend largely on children for information in foreign quarters, since they attend the public schools and can do better with the language than the grown-ups.

Of course, census officials might take their cue from a woman enumerator who went into a Chinese laundry and began asking the laundryman if he was the head of a family, if he owned a radio, how old he was at his first marriage, whether he was employed or unemployed, and other questions of the census.

This Chinese didn't know what to make of it. He finally threw up his hands in despair, leaving a hot iron parked on a shirt. The enumerator also was in despair. She probably would have been so still, but luckily she encountered another Chinese on the street a block or so away. He went back and played interpreter.



P. & A. photograph

THE CENSUS MAN IN CHINATOWN

Some trouble was caused by impostors posing as census-takers. In New York, for example, *The Evening Post* reported that ambitious radio salesmen were using the radio question as a pretext to get into homes to make their sales talks. A more serious incident occurred in Chicago, where three gunmen, announcing themselves as enumerators, robbed a home. This made other Chicago householders nervous. One enumerator called J. E. Vesely, Chairman of the Chicago Census Advisory Committee, and said, according to the Chicago *Tribune:*

"I'm having a lot of trouble with a woman who doesn't want to let me in. She thinks I'm a burglar. What had I better do about it?"

"Take the cop on the beat along with you," advised his chief. The policeman went and the home was soon recorded.

Another census-taker in Mr. Vesely's district complained:

"One of these women told me through the speaking-tube to come to the back-door, and when I went around there she wouldn't unlock the door. I can't get any facts trying to yell through a door. What do I do now?"

"Put a note under her door and go back to-morrow," said Vesely. "She'll change her mind to-morrow."

Only three cases of belligerent refusal to give information were reported, and these, the enumerators said, came from men who appeared to be the worse for moonshine. A hint that police might be called quelled the rebellion in each case.

A tired enumerator entered a Polish home just as the children were coming home from school. The mother marshaled her brood—which she said numbered twelve—in the dining-room and began to tell off their ages. Good progress was made until child number eleven had been scored, whereupon consternation seized the mother, for number twelve could not be found. A thorough but unsuccessful search was conducted, and the mother was about to ask police aid when the wanderer, Stanislaus, aged five, strolled in from the corner grocery.

One embarrassed father encountered by a census-taker could not remember the ages of three of his seven children, while another made a bashful suggestion that, "If you come around in a week I'll have another name to give you."

A couple, both past eighty years old, visited Mr. Vesely in his office and explained that they were departing for Florida and wished to fulfil their census obligations before they left.

"Any children?" Vesely inquired.

"Two youngsters," he was told.

"How old are they?"

"A boy forty-six and a girl forty-nine."

The warmth of the enumerators' receptions varied. Enumerator Theodore Bayes of Berwyn found himself the possessor of two additional fountain pens when he concluded his work—both gratuities, he said. Another, a woman, was coldly received until she could separate the woman from whom she sought information from a group of friends assembled at tea. Then she learned that the woman had been twice married and wished to keep it a secret. Another woman enumerator was invited to lunch.

Down in Texas, Houston residents who had to be away from home at census time took great care not to be counted in the wrong place, as the Houston *Post-Dispatch* tells us:

A. S. Pimentel, one of those heard from, enclosed two pink absentee slips, which he said had been left for him in a hotel in Dallas, with the request that he fill them out there.

"Like fun I will," his letter to Clarence A. Miller, census director for Houston, concluded. "That would be two more for Dallas and two less for Houston."

In Colorado, the Associated Press reports, a woman was found who could recall neither her maiden name nor the date of her marriage; and New York City yielded the case of a man and wife, living together, who had not spoken for thirty-two years. In Texas, says another Associated Press item, two women enumerators started out to cover their districts in automobiles, carrying food, cooking utensils, bed-rolls, guns, and picks and shovels to dig out bad roads. In New York the enumerators had some trouble because New Yorkers, according to tradition at least, spend so little time at home. The adventures of Mrs. Maud McBride, a New York enumerator, are described thus by Anne Cutler in *The World:*

The Russian Countess beamed on her visitor. Her husband had left a note warning her not to admit any one and to refer census-takers to him, but her nature was less suspicious and she insisted that she knew "it was all right" and to "please do come in." The census-taking amused her and she was willing to tell anything she knew, but she didn't have many facts.

"Where was my husband born? But I'm sorry, I don't know," was her polite answer. "But how should I know where or when he was born? He has a lovely voice and is a wonderful musician. We've been so busy. You know there's been the war and we lost a lot of money, and had so much trouble, I've never had time to ask him where he was born."

The question "When were you first married?" is another one that causes a lot of wrinkling of brows and frequently a bit of embarrassment. A man who was on his fourth venture, and a woman trying it for the second time, had a grand time straightening out their respective dates.

"But you couldn't have been married for the first time in 1918," she said. "You were married to Cora two years, you told me, and in 1920 you were married to May." After a bit the dates were straightened.

Altho it has been stated in some quarters that, this year, housewives are given the occupation of "housewife" in the returns, THE DIGEST's information from headquarters is that the old policy of listing them as having no occupation is being followed.

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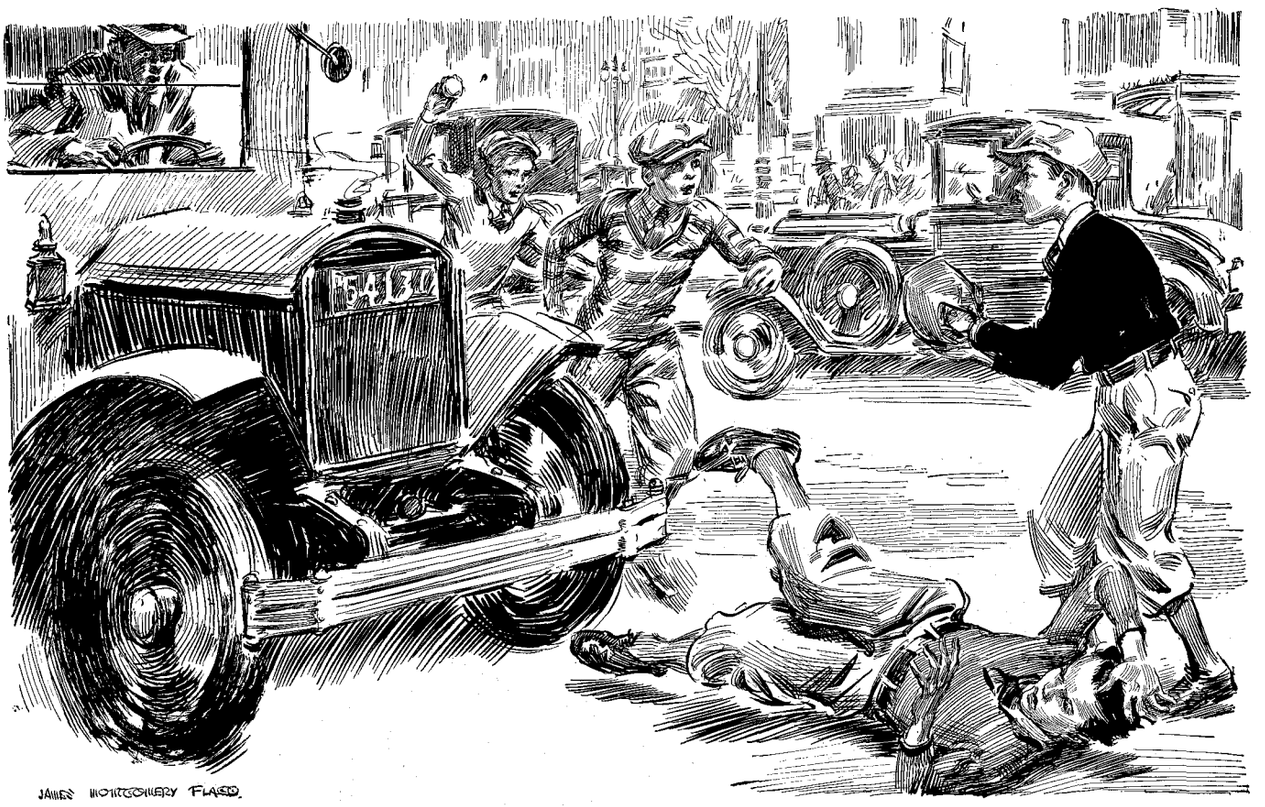

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Help the Healthy

More children between five and fifteen are killed by accidents than by diphtheria, scarlet fever, typhoid, appendicitis and measles—combined

MANY of the boys and girls who are killed by accidents are daring, adventurous, fun-loving, bubbling over with high spirits, ready to take chances, heedless of danger.

If children are not provided with proper playgrounds they will play in the streets—where most accidents happen. If they haven't been taught watchfulness on streets and highways, they are in danger every time they leave the house.

Twenty thousand children under 15 were killed last year by accidents—nearly 30 per cent of them by automobiles; the rest by drownings, burns, the careless use of firearms, falls and other causes.

You guard a delicate child instinctively.

Guard the healthy one thoughtfully. Teach him that only he can protect himself against dangers greater than disease.

People who have not learned reasonable caution in childhood are likely to continue to be heedless in later years. Eighty thousand people, 15 years of age or over, were killed by accidents last year. Falls on stairs or from rickety stepladders, chairs, boxes and window sills cause thousands of deaths at home.

Accidents are the sixth greatest cause of death for people of all ages; the first cause of death among children from 5 to 15.

Send for Metropolitan's booklet on accident prevention. Ask for Booklet 530-L. Mailed free upon request.

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HOW WITCHES WEAVE THEIR SPELLS TO-DAY

THE witch was busy, weaving evil spells for the undoing of her enemy.

In the dim light of her smoke-filled hovel, she muttered potent charms as she worked.

She took wax and with it modeled a crude figure, intended to represent a human being.

When the doll was finished, she christened it with the name of her enemy, and muttered more spells. Then she proceeded with the real business in hand.

She tortured the little image, piercing it with many pins. She placed it in the fire until part of the wax was melted away.

The next day she repeated this, and the next, and the next.

All the while, she believed, her victim suffered horrible agony. When the wax was all melted away, she believed further, her enemy would die.

And if the enemy happened to believe in the efficacy of this magic, and knew that it was being worked, his mental pains were apt to be as great as physical ones, perhaps even great enough to kill him.

Such were the medieval beliefs, on which Rossetti based his poem, "Sister Helen."

This is all well enough for the middle ages, we say, but it could not happen now.

But now and then such things do happen, as is proved by a series of witchcraft murders, including a recent sensational one in Buffalo.

In connection with this case, Miss Marguerite Mooers Marshall has been investigating the beliefs of the Indians on the reservation near Buffalo, and in the New York *Evening World* reports the survival of just such old-time beliefs as that outlined above, of which she says:

Several Indians admitted to me that Indian witches believe they can kill a person in just this fashion.

The doll, or small effigy, I was told, can be made of any convenient material—wood or cloth or paper.

Naming it for the person to be witched to death makes it a successful symbol.

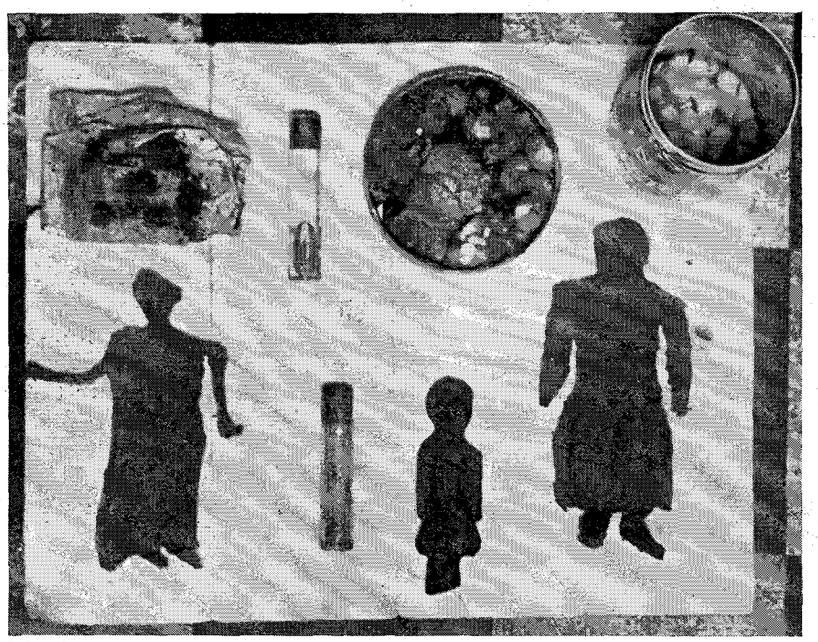
"What does the Indian witch do to the doll in order to make the person die?" I asked.

"Any bad thing," was the solemn answer.

Sometimes the small image of cloth, wood, or paper is buried alive. Sometimes it is burned.

Sometimes it is slashed with knives or scissors.

Sometimes—this also was a favorite trick with witches of other days, including the Colonial days in Salem Village—pins were stuck into the doll, in order to torture its human prototype.



P. & A. photograph

A FEW ITEMS FROM A WITCH'S BAG OF TRICKS

These exhibits, found near Buffalo, include dolls, used in torture by absent treatment, witch earth from the graves of warriors, beans, and corn.

What is this degenerate witchcraft cult, now proved so dangerous? asks the writer as she continues her description of beliefs and practises:

How many Indians believe in it, and what is its effect on them?

What can be done about it?

It is exceedingly difficult to extract details of witching.

Those who believe themselves witches, or wise in witch lore, are averse to sharing the secrets of the trade. Those who know little about it, but are ignorantly afraid of it, are afraid to talk.

Then, of course, the younger and more intelligent Indians are too angry and scornful about the sensational whispers to be willing to discuss them. Nevertheless, after wide-spread and prolonged and pertinacious questioning, I gathered the following nuggets of necromancy, as still treasured by certain New York Indian men and women.

A witch is a person who has the power of witching, or "making bad medicine." This power is the gift to certain individuals of the evil spirits who lurk all about.

There are good spirits, too, and it is with their aid that common people can

Writing

a source of income that many people neglect

MANY people who *should* be writing never even try it because they just can't picture themselves making "big money." They are so awe-struck by the fabulous stories about millionaire authors that they overlook the fact that $25, $50 and $100 or more can often be earned for material that takes little time to write—stories, articles on home or business management, sports, travels, recipes, etc.—things that can be easily and naturally written, in spare time.

Mrs. Cherry Bomer Smith, 2315 Cherry St., Vicksburg, Miss., is but one of many men and women trained by the Newspaper Institute of America to make their gift for writing pay prompt dividends. She writes:

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L. A. Emerton, Jackson Street, Hanover, Pa., thought he *could* and that the N. I. A. *could*, too. He writes:

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

overcome even witches and their nefarious wiles. A witch may be of either sex, but more often seems to be a woman.

A common performance of witches is to turn themselves into animals. This Indian belief seems to be a local version of the old werewolf superstitions, only the Indians believe that a witch can be any animal she chooses.

Naturally, there are no wolves now running around Cattaraugus Reservation; no bears, no buffaloes, so the witch makes the best of the raw material at hand.

She may turn herself into a dog, a pig, a cat, a chicken. Dogs and pigs are favorite disguises, presumably because they are free to move about and are not likely to be molested.

The reason why the witch usually changes herself into an animal—the transformation is temporary—is because, as a dog or a pig, she can snoop and spy about the houses of those on whom she has evil designs.

She can find out what they are doing, discover their weaknesses and vulnerable points, pry and poke into their most private concerns and conversations.

I tried to find how the human-to-animal transformation was accomplished.

Nobody knew.

Nobody had seen it done.

Nobody could even be sure that he had seen one animal who was a witch, altho one man said that another man told him about chasing a big pig, till suddenly it slipt behind a tree, and when he went to look for it he couldn't see it, and a big, strange man stood there.

The consensus of opinion seemed to be that when a witch wants to change into an animal, "she just does it."

The great danger of witches, of course, is that if they consider you an enemy, or if they merely take a spite against you, nothing short of death will satisfy them. And they can kill you just as easily as breathing. They have all sorts of playful little ways of doing their bumping off.

What seems to me the most picturesque and truly Indian technique of witchcraft murder is the following, told to me by a young woman. She vowed she didn't believe it.

"A witch," she said, "has a spite against you. So she catches a green frog. She kills the frog and takes out what is inside him. Then she gets something from you—maybe a lock of hair, maybe a fingernail paring. She takes that something and she buries it in the ground, along with the frog and what was inside of the frog.

"As the frog and the other stuff rot away in the ground, so you rot away above the ground. You do not know what ails you, but you are sick, you have pains all over. There is no medicine that helps. When the frog is all gone, there in the ground, you die. You have been witched."

As a delicate fantasy of North American Indian witchcraft, this frog stunt seems to me the apex of the ultimate.

"Naturally," we read, "when the ignorant and superstitious cherish a belief in witches and in their ability to cause pain and death, there also must be some generally accepted means of defense—or the witch-ridden imaginations would make their owners die of pure fear." The

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For your children—see that their schools provide seating that actually *helps* them sit erect—that *encourages* correct posture. Remember the long hours your children spend sitting at their desks. Let those hours work for their physical well being. Don't let your children slump in their seats. That slump pushes vital organs out of normal position and depresses vitality. Correct seating is an *important* health measure!

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

writer tells us of some methods of insulation against the unseen powers of evil:

The dust of warriors and of other good and strong spirits is one method of protection.

Another lightning-rod to avert witches, which I am told is popular among those who still hide a fear of being witched, is burning the carefully dried leaves of the plant called Indian tobacco.

The smoke is supposed to act on the witch or evil spirit as a smudge acts on mosquitoes.

Still, in spite of all the traditional safeguards and precautions, those who do still believe or half-believe in black magic can not lead very happy or peaceful lives. There are so many mean things a witch can do to you—provided you think so.

Witching, as I have said, often amounts to killing by absent treatment.

There is a tale of an Indian who cut a crotched stick to represent a man whom he hated.

Then he sprinkled it with his medicine. Then he took it out in the woods and filled it full of holes with his shotgun. Soon afterward, his enemy died.

But witches, the superstitious are convinced, can cast wicked spells by their very glance. They can make animals, and even children, ill by looking at them.

At least some New York Indians, one who has investigated their curious mental quirks told me, believe as firmly in the evil-eye as does many an Italian.

The widely separated homes in many parts of the Cattaraugus Reservation, the stretches of wild and lonely woodland, perhaps help those who take witches seriously to believe in an Indian version of the witches' coven, or meeting-place. There are so many remote spots where witches could practise their black art together, and none be the wiser.

"More than once I have heard the older folks say, 'The witches are meeting to-night to make medicine,'" an intelligent young Indian girl told me. "But they didn't like to talk about it—to say where or how."

What proportion of the Indians on the reservation near Buffalo believe in and practise witchcraft, it is impossible to say, but it seems to be generally conceded that only the old and ignorant cherish such ideas. Among those who denied the generality of such practises was Wilson Stevens, a leader of those who follow the old Indian worship of the Great Spirit. He denies that orthodox Indians either believe in or practise witchcraft. And, says Miss Marshall further:

An equally earnest denial has been entered by the leaders of the four Protestant Churches on the reservation—Presbyterian, Methodist, Baptist, and Disciples of Christ.

No organized cult of witches and witchcraft seems to exist among New York Indians. Nevertheless, the stupid, fear-inspiring, and sometimes dangerous superstitious beliefs which I have described linger in the minds and animate the doings of unascertainable numbers of braves and squaws.

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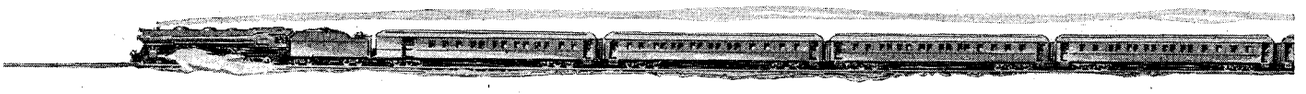

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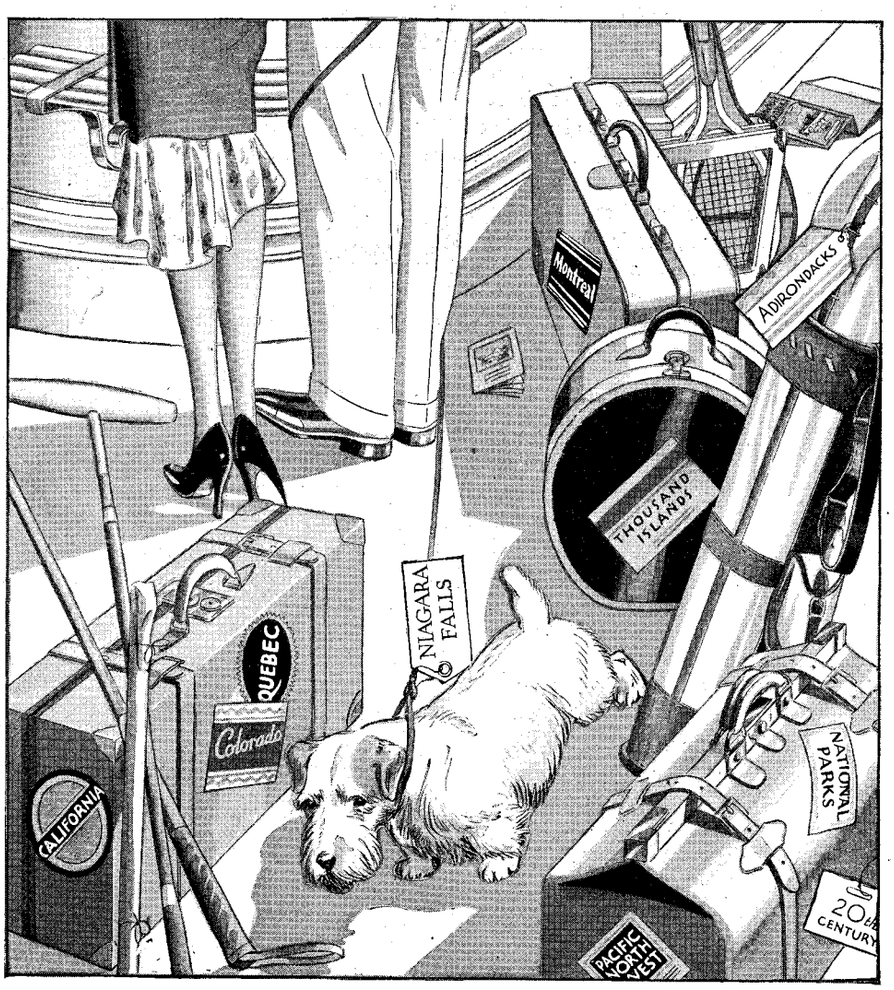

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HOW LAWYERS WRANGLE OVER THE *DIGEST* POLL

"INFAMOUS!"

"Unendurable!"

These are among the strong words used by the legal profession in letters to THE LITERARY DIGEST, apropos of the Prohibition poll.

In some letters the blistering adjectives are applied to the Eighteenth Amendment, in others to the rum traffic as it existed before Prohibition.

For the members of the bar, like the rest of the country, are divided into two camps on Prohibition, and they express their views with a picturesque vehemence perfected by a lifetime of practise before awestruck juries.

In reading their letters one can almost see the arms of some of these advocates sawing the air, their coat-tails flapping, and their eyes flashing, as they pour out rhetoric calculated to melt the heart of a stone. Thus one bone-dry attorney writes:

"All of the liquor from here to hell and back isn't worth the price of one of my mother's tears."

Whereas an almost equally vehement wet lawyer writes:

"The Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law are as idiotic, tyrannical, and unmoral in their conception as they are impossible of enforcement."

And another exclaims:

"There is no place under the American flag for government by blackmail, government by assassination, nor government by murder."

"We have been governed," declares still another, "by the wishes of a militant and half-nutty minority."

While a dry Demosthenes turns his guns on THE DIGEST itself, and thunders:

"What good do you think your dod-gasted straw vote is going to do to your cause of anti-Prohibition?"

Many of our legal friends, on the other hand, approach the issue from the side of reason rather than emotion. And here we are given an admirable contrast between the two modes of court-room attack—that which is meant to harrow the feelings of the jury-box and that which relies on swaying the intellectual attitude of the bench.

It might be said of some of the former class of letters, as *Mr. Dooley* said of a Woodrow Wilson message, "Ye cud waltz to ut." Some examples of that rhythmic rhetoric may find their way into this story.

We open the collection with an ultra-dry letter, one from which we have already quoted a ringing phrase that will bear repetition for the sake of the rhythm. Here is the letter:

C. A. WALDRON
ATTORNEY
208 FIRST AVE., S. E.
MINOT, SOUTH DAKOTA

LITERARY DIGEST, New York:

Gentlemen:

Re: *Prohibition.*

Because I am old enough to remember the tears of pre-Prohibition days—and young enough to discount the miraged glamour of the so-called "good old days"—

and, because I have seen the steady and sure increase of individual welfare as a result of its innovation,

and have watched the spread of home-ownership amongst a class that once owned nothing but individual beer-buckets and cases of empties;

and because I have seen the material welfare of one nation, its industry and commerce outstrip all others largely because of its sobriety in enterprise;

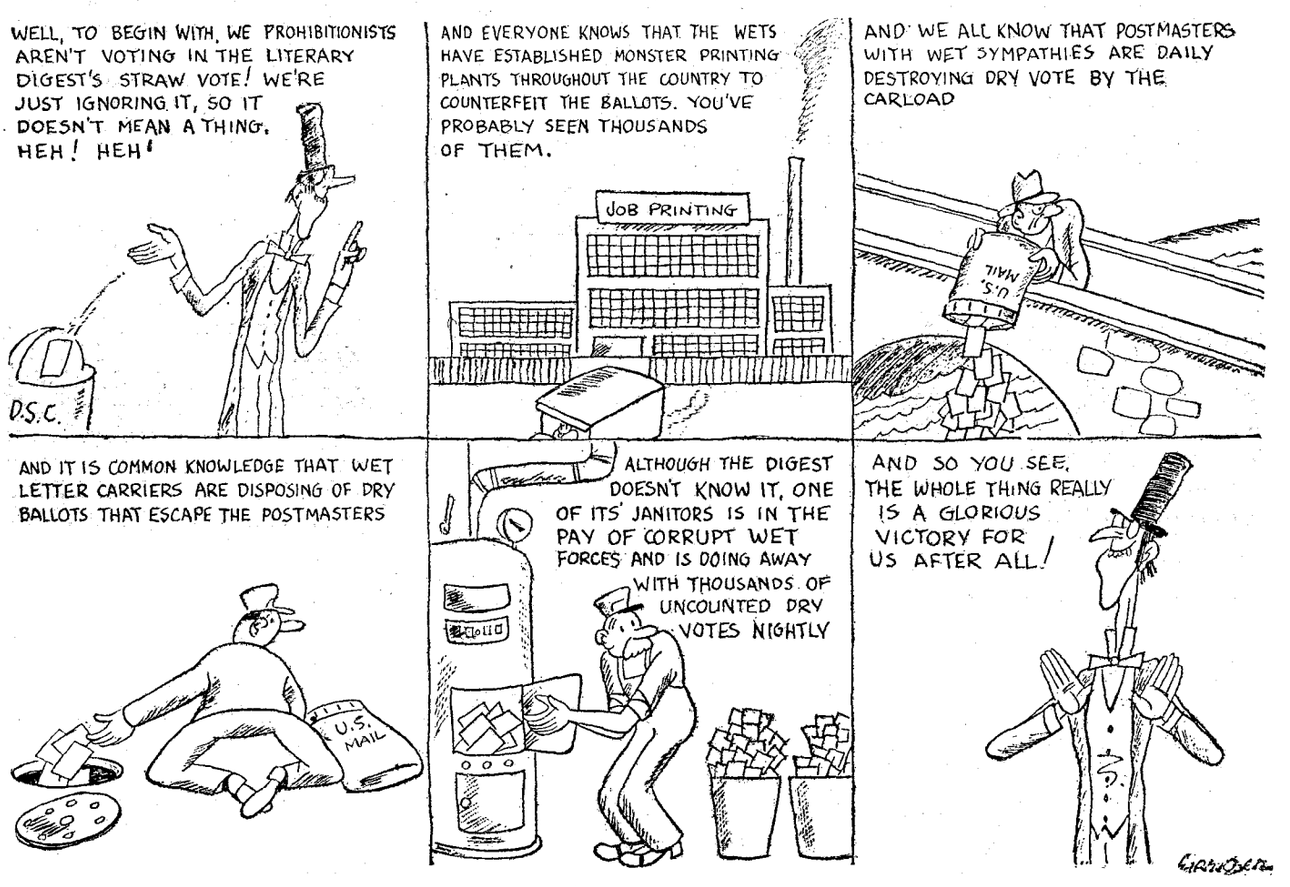
and because, in spite of the unfair, unsportsmanlike raillery, mockery, insinuation, and ill-timed slurring by the press in general of the Constitutional innovation, the progress of a temperate nation can still be marked,

and because all of the liquor from here to hell and back isn't worth the price of one of my mother's tears,

I am happy to subscribe myself unequivocally, whole-heartedly, and as a heated partizan, to the cause of PROHIBITION.

Truly yours,
CORBIN WALDRON.

From Oregon, where drys lead in the DIGEST poll, Frank E.


WELL, TO BEGIN WITH, WE PROHIBITIONISTS AREN'T VOTING IN THE LITERARY DIGEST'S STRAW VOTE! WE'RE JUST IGNORING IT, SO IT DOESN'T MEAN A THING. HEH! HEH!
D.S.C.
AND EVERYONE KNOWS THAT THE WETS HAVE ESTABLISHED MONSTER PRINTING PLANTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO COUNTERFEIT THE BALLOTS. YOU'VE PROBABLY SEEN THOUSANDS OF THEM.
JOB PRINTING
AND WE ALL KNOW THAT POSTMASTERS WITH WET SYMPATHIES ARE DAILY DESTROYING DRY VOTE BY THE CARLOAD
U.S. MAIL
AND IT IS COMMON KNOWLEDGE THAT WET LETTER CARRIERS ARE DISPOSING OF DRY BALLOTS THAT ESCAPE THE POSTMASTERS
U.S. MAIL
ALTHOUGH THE DIGEST DOESN'T KNOW IT, ONE OF ITS JANITORS IS IN THE PAY OF CORRUPT WET FORCES AND IS DOING AWAY WITH THOUSANDS OF UNCOUNTED DRY VOTES NIGHTLY
AND SO YOU SEE, THE WHOLE THING REALLY IS A GLORIOUS VICTORY FOR US AFTER ALL!

HURRAH FOR OUR SIDE!

—Haenigsen in the New York *Evening World.*

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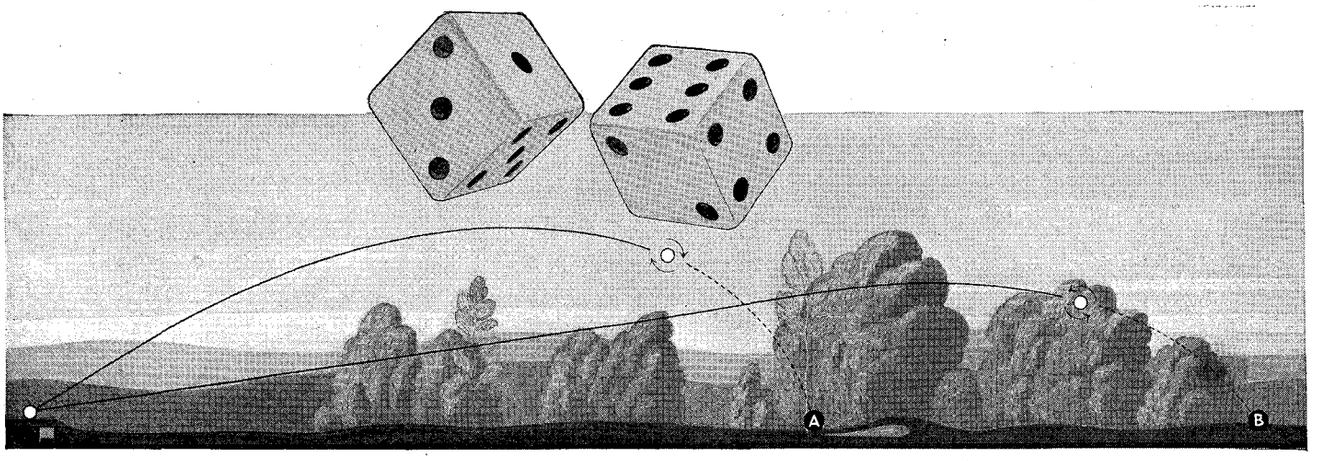


A "topped" ball with over-spin acts like a baseball "drop". When the spin takes effect, the ball dives down in an almost vertical path. You undoubtedly have often noticed this phenomenon, especially on tee-shots.

An *under*-spinning ball, hit equally hard, forms a cushion of air underneath and a partial vacuum on top, forcing itself up. Under-spin causes it to stay in the air longer and carry much farther.

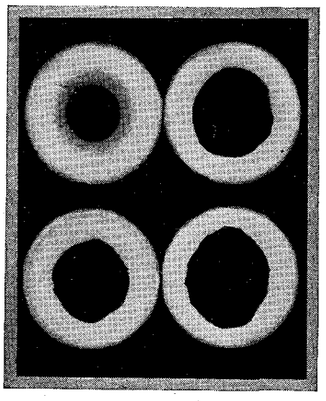
Driving an off-center ball is like playing against loaded dice

When you hit a ball squarely and true, the angle of your club-head gives it *under*-spin, which causes it to rise in flight. You've often seen the opposite phenomenon—a *topped* ball has over-spin which causes it to dive.

The long rise and roaring airplane flight of the well-hit ball, which gives it great distance, are due to the cushion of air built under the ball by its under-spin. The distance you get depends very largely upon how *long* this spin lasts.

Like loaded dice, a ball whose core is off-center will behave unevenly. It *wobbles* in the air. Even a slight wobble clamps down on the under-spin. Air resistance increases. The air-cushion dissolves. The ball drops quickly and your drive is short. When you come to the green, your off-center ball again causes trouble. Your surest stroke, your most accurate calculation of distance and direction and roll, can't overcome the off-center ball's tendency to wander and miss. A true putt is obviously impossible.

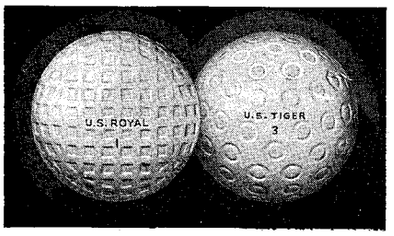
The X-Ray picture below shows a U. S. *true-center* golf ball in the upper left corner. The other three are well known 75¢ balls of other makes.



Thousands of golf balls of every make have been X-rayed—in our own laboratory, as well as by impartial X-ray specialists all over the country. The un-retouched photographs shown here are typical. Compare the *true*-center of the "U. S." ball with the irregularities of three off-center balls selling for the same price. It becomes instantly clear that none of these three balls could *spin* true or putt true.

Because of the exclusive United States Rubber Company method of construction the center of a "U. S." ball is true from the start and cannot be pounded *out* of true. The center of gravity is *always* in the exact center of the ball.

The "U. S." balls—Royals, Tigers, 444's—are perfect balls. True-centered, true-flying, true-putting balls—the finest golf balls, we believe, that are made in the world. Select the "U. S." *true-center* ball that suits your own particular style of game by reading below.



The Distance Twins

If you hit clean and want maximum distance, play either of these fine, true-center golf balls.

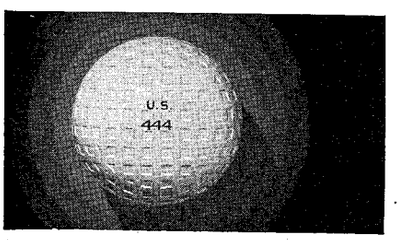
No ball is longer than the "U. S." Royal. None fly or putt as true. Mesh or recess, plain or colored dot marking. New 1.68 or present 1.62 sizes. 75¢.

The "U. S." Tiger's smooth, circle marked cover gives it tremendous run and perfect putting. A true-center ball, of course. Price 75¢.

• • •

The new large-size ball—official Jan. 1, 1931

True-center construction is of vital importance in the new larger ball. "U. S." 1.68's are as long as, or longer than, any 1.62. Compare a "U. S." 1.68 ball with a 1.62 in play. Prove to yourself that this "easier-to-hit" ball is as long as the old one.



What makes a ball tough?

In any ball, resistance to cutting depends chiefly on the winding *under the cover*—not on the cover itself. Looser winding lets the cover "give" and makes it harder to cut . . . The "U. S." True-center 444 is a "tough cover" ball. It is wound looser than the Royal. It offers the utmost resistance to cutting, with a negligible loss in distance. Slash a 444 with a niblick. You can't cut it. Mesh or recess, plain or colored dot marking, new 1.68 or present 1.62 sizes. 75¢.

"U.S." TRUE CENTER Golf Balls

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We also make the Fairway—the best and largest-selling fifty-cent ball on the market. Play a new Fairway instead of a "second" or doubtful "repaint."

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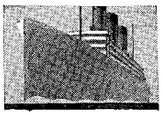

*Quoted from an executive's letter to us.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

Manning of Portland exclaims: "The State of Oregon is supposed to be dry, but if this State is a sample of dryness, then I am at a loss to understand what the advocates of Prohibition call dry." And from Tennessee, another leading dry State in our poll, R. P. Whitesell of Union City tells us:

I voted for Prohibition, a few years ago, thinking it good for the State, but since we have tried it I am opposed to Prohibition. It can't be enforced. Public sentiment must be back of any law for effective enforcement. The States should have the right to enforce the liquor laws, as the local sentiment will prevail there.

This attitude of lawyer-voters for repeal in the DIGEST poll, prefaced by the reservation that a vote for repeal "is not exactly a vote for 'booze,'" is comprehensively briefed by Alexander Jamison of Wilmington, Delaware, who writes:

No law will keep any appreciable number of the rest of the people from drinking according to their personal preferences. The demand for a commodity can not be abolished by statute. A very extensive demand for liquor undeniably exists.

If the demand be slightly less than it was before the adoption of the Eighteenth Amendment (and that is disputable), it is because of industrial and economic requirements or other considerations which are more potent than law in matters of this kind. To ask whether this demand for liquor shall or shall not be supplied is idiotic. In the very nature of things, the demand will be supplied somehow.

The Eighteenth Amendment says, in effect, that in the United States of America the demand for liquor shall be supplied illegally, by bootleggers.

To the extent that it can be successfully regulated, the regulation of the liquor traffic is essentially a local-option proposition. Any reasonable mode of regulation (even tho it has not been wholly successful in the past) *can* be reasonably well enforced, and at relatively small expense, in a small, compact and homogeneous political unit where a large majority of the people favor it; but no mode of regulation, and least of all absolute prohibition, can ever be uniformly applied, with any degree of success, throughout a nation of 120,000,000 inhabitants, occupying over 3,000,000 square miles of greatly diversified territory.

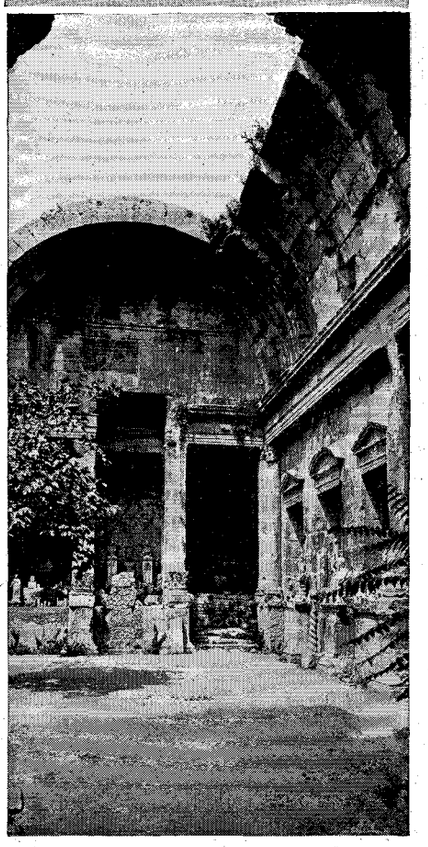
It can not be done by any method whatever—not even by calling out the Army and Navy.

Efforts to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment almost necessarily give rise to a slimy trail of graft, hypocrisy, corruption, and a frightful waste of money. If it were even 10 per cent. enforced, the United States would ruin itself by becoming a nation of convicts.

If it were 100 per cent. enforced, Canada would be relatively more prosperous than the United States within five years.

There is no use in exhorting people to respect the law merely because it is the law. The duty of the people to respect the law is no greater than the duty of their legislative agents to make the law respectable. Ridiculous things are not respectable,

France



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In addition, the Pennsylvania offers 8 other fast trains from Chicago to New York including three, The Rainbow, The Pennsylvania Limited and the Gotham Limited, that make the trip in 20 hours, 50 minutes.

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"On to Oregon"
was the cry in 1830

JUST 100 YEARS AGO the first covered wagon left St. Louis for the Oregon country . . . "The land of opportunity."

Today the clarion call "On to Oregon" is heard again, for President Hoover has asked that the centennial of the Old Oregon Trail be celebrated this year. Join the throngs of happy vacationists who will celebrate with us. Luxurious trains make the trip from Chicago to Portland in 61¼ hours . . . splendid highways with excellent accommodations along the route are luring motorists. Everywhere interest is manifested in the new trek to Oregon.

OREGON . . . *is still the land of opportunity*

New industries and new capital are being attracted to Oregon by our great natural resources, our excellent transportation facilities, and by our climatic and geographic advantages. And too, here is America's scenic wonderland offering you everything to be desired for a wonderful vacation. Combine business with pleasure. Turn Westward. Heed the President's message . . . come to Oregon this year . . . and if you are going on to Hawaii take the steamer at Portland.

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OREGON

For information and booklets on Oregon, fill in the coupon and mail to the Advertising and Promotion Department, Room 701, Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon.

Name_____

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES
Continued

and the Eighteenth Amendment is ridiculous legislation.

Furthermore, it was adopted by the legislative agents of the people—not by the people themselves. Sumptuary legislation requires the actual approval of a numerical majority of the people.

"Every decent, self-respecting American citizen should favor strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Law," urges O. C. Rucker, Jr., of Bedford, Virginia—a representative dry attitude, enlarged upon by Hunt Clement of Atlanta, Georgia, thus:

Waiving all religious and moral reasons which I might offer, considering only the civilization which we boast of, it is unthinkable that man should be permitted to manufacture, barter, sell, or give away anything, whether it be by the bushel or gallon, sack or jug, that would rob his fellow beings of their reason and make them irresponsible to society. I therefore vote yes for strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Some of our legal correspondents criticize the second question on the ballot, accusing it of confusing the issue. One calls it a "no man's land" for half-hearted drys and wets who do not know their own minds. On the other hand, some of the lawyers mark their ballots in the second square, and write forceful letters explaining why. One of these is Lawyer H. W. Sullivan, of 10 Tremont Street, Boston, whose letter we abbreviate somewhat:

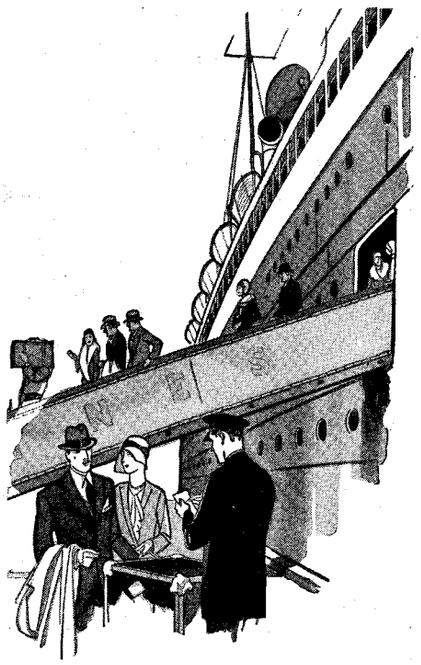
The gratitude of the nation is yours for the first opportunity the American people have enjoyed to express themselves on the question of Prohibition.

"The truth shall make ye free," must have been the motto that inspired your Prohibition poll. To a greater extent than is generally realized, Prohibition is bound up with the right of government, free speech and expression of public opinion. The drys have fought every State referendum on the subject. There must be something putrid about Prohibition when even its own worshipers refuse to permit discussion and voting.

As an extreme wet, I would suggest a formula. Let us retain the benefits of Prohibition and eliminate its evils: The benefits are improved social and living conditions and the abolition of the saloon. The evils are corruption, the rise of gangs, wholesale assassination of citizens, and the consumption of vile concoctions reflected in the mounting death-rate from alcoholism.

We have seen the honorable Supreme Court of the United States uphold Prohibition by a divided vote, and without one single written word in explanation of its decision. There is a respectable body of opinion among lawyers that no opinion was written, because none could be written that would challenge the respect either of the bar or the laity. That decision, as was the Dred Scot decision, will always be considered by history as a political one.

We have seen that same court say that the Government may put a deadly poison in alcohol, to protect the revenue; knowing full well that because of the diversion of



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the alcohol from industrial to beverage uses, it will be consumed by human beings, to their destruction. That is government by murder.

We have seen the same court say that if a Prohibition officer sees your car on the highway to-day and, with his X-ray eye, believes it contains liquor, he may, four months later, stop your car and search it, without a warrant. That opens the door to blackmail, and is government by blackmail.

We have seen the same honorable court uphold a law that permits Prohibition agents to shoot in cold blood American citizens, and then rush into the Federal court for trial, whitewash, and discharge, as has been done time and time again. That is government by assassination.

Our Government has failed us. We have had, to borrow the metaphor of Milton, blind leaders.

Solution: Permit the sale of light wines and beers under some system. That puts the bootlegger and the corruptionist out of the picture. The only bad feature of it is that it permits a human being to quench his thirst or relax and enjoy the civilizing influence of his fellow men in the softer hours of the day.

Among lawyers voting for repeal, many emphasize the fact that they are not in favor of going back to pre-Prohibition conditions. Their attitude is exprest by Abe Spring of Seattle, saying that "since you can't modify before you repeal, I vote your card for repeal." Many favor some form of government control. B. C. Trice of Pawhuska, Oklahoma, writes:

I cast my vote heartily for the repeal of Prohibition. I do not deem it necessary to repeal the purported constitutional amendment. Repeal the Volstead Law by a simple Act of the Congress, and that is "repeal of Prohibition." The amendment is positively not self-enforcing. No State is legally obliged to enforce it, and, in my opinion, no State, or the Congress, is morally obligated to enforce it. Let it stand, and let it stand obsolete.

"With my Farmers' Organization I made Montana dry—at least a Prohibition State—long before the Eighteenth Amendment," A. D. Stillman of Kalispell informs us. He declares that the Volstead Law "merely puts a monopoly of the whisky business in the hands of the 'medical trust' and its drug-stores." Further:

I am still dry, and the people of this State are still dry, but so utterly disgusted with the Volstead Law, which is not Prohibition, which is so bad that, rather than continue the present evils, I would prefer to let the Eighteenth Amendment go with it, with a possible chance of keeping clean should we start again. Adding the felonies of extortion to the misdemeanor of the possession of a little innocuous home brew does not add to either our respect for the law or its enforcement officers or the courts that permit such things.

Two views of conditions in Florida are duplicated in letters from other States. Guss Wilder of Clearwater, voting No. 1, writes:

Perhaps the State of Florida, on account of its proximity to Cuba and the Bermudas,

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is a relatively easy prey for bootleggers of liquor.

Taking into consideration the strenuous, combined efforts of the underworld and the conniving at their performances by many good, intelligent drys and the open alinement of a great number of the youth of our land, commonly in a spirit of sport, I think the Prohibition law is fairly well enforced in Florida.

Like any other far-reaching social and economic principle, it will require many years of education to attain its maximum in effectiveness, but it is steadily gaining. The wet side gets played up a great deal more in the newspapers than the dry side, especially the big newspapers of the large cities.

Compare this with the communication from Otis R. Parker of Fort Pierce, Florida:

Am handing you herewith my vote for repeal of the entire works. Along with millions of others, I am thoroughly disgusted with the workings of the law. The Federal courts have been brought into disrepute and they have the appearance of a police court. All jurors who attend these courts come away perfectly disgusted.

What two prosecuting attorneys, favoring continuance and strict enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and Volstead Law, have to say, seems especially pertinent. To quote first from the letter of Frank Croner, prosecuting attorney of Camas County, Idaho:

There is one thing that Prohibition has done in the State of Idaho, and that is, it has ruined the law business in so far as it applies to criminal practise. It has affected civil cases probably 50 per cent.

Up to 1916, when Idaho became a dry State, it is fair to say that 75 per cent. of the cases in our courts were the direct result or affected in some way by the liquor traffic.

The State law was formerly enforced by our own State officers, but there has been a letting down in this mode and a tendency to let the Federal forces do the enforcing. However, there is better cooperation between the two forces in the last year. The federal forces have become more active, and this has had its effect on the State forces. There has been more effective enforcement in the past year than any time since 1921.

The real objection to Prohibition has been not to Prohibition but to lack of enforcement. What is called contempt for the law is in fact contempt for the officers who fail to enforce it.

Lloyd H. Jordan, prosecuting attorney at Gordon, Nebraska, blames "Mr. Average Good Citizen" for failures in enforcement, thus:

I know from experience that the average good citizen will furnish information to assist in detecting and prosecuting law-violators committing offenses such as robberies, murder, etc.

However, when the offense is a violation of the liquor laws, while the majority of the citizens in a majority of the States know that enforcement of the liquor law is a good thing, and while they want these

"Do I smell a short circuit, or your pipe?"

BUT why smoke a pipe that smells like burning insulation?... The poor chap probably never heard of Sir Walter Raleigh's favorite smoking mixture. He doesn't know there's a tobacco so mild and fragrant it gets the O. K. of even the fussiest pipe-sniffer. He doesn't know that true mildness needn't sacrifice body, flavor and "kick." He doesn't know he can smoke a pipe all day long without getting himself or anybody else all hot and bothered. In other words, he hasn't met Sir Walter Raleigh. Some day he will. Let's hope it's soon.

Tune in on "The Raleigh Revue" every Friday, 10:00 to 11:00 P.M. (New York Time), over the WEAF coast-to-coast network of N. B. C.

How to Take Care of Your Pipe

(*Hint No. 4*) Don't use a sharp knife to clean out the carbon. You may cut through the cake and chip the wood. A lot of little "wood spots" take away from the sweetness of a pipe. Use a dull knife or reamer. Send for our free booklet, "How to Take Care of Your Pipe." Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, Louisville, Kentucky, Dept. 30.

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laws enforced, they will not inform or furnish information against violators of the liquor laws—they want the law enforced, but they refuse to assist in enforcement or get personally interested in the matter.

Where the liquor enforcement fails, this is, in my opinion, the main cause.

If the average citizen would inform against the liquor-law violators as readily as he would furnish information against violators of more serious offenses, then the liquor law would be as easily enforced as any other law.

A dry lawyer candidate for the United States Senate, from Oregon, Elton Watkins of Portland, announces that he urges a referendum, but expects that "this nation will vote overwhelmingly dry, whereupon the officials will know that the people expect enforcement." He says:

It is a good law, from the standpoint of economics as well as of morals. The enforcement of it now is a farce—a vice not of the law but of the officials. I am unalterably opposed to the saloon, and in advocating a referendum of this law I do so to ascertain the wishes of the people—drys, modificationists, and repealers. I shall advocate, by speech and conduct, a strict enforcement of this act, and if elected to the Senate of the United States, I shall ask that the people be given a chance to vote on it, but, at the same time, do all within my power to persuade the people to retain the statute.

A wet lawyer candidate for Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, Ben L. Stone of Carbondale, criticizes THE DIGEST's enforcement question Number 1, maintaining that—

Good citizenship demands obedience to the Eighteenth Amendment and the Volstead Law, while it is upon the statute books; but, on the other hand, one is not prevented from voicing his objection to this legislation, and advocating its repeal, but I reiterate that while it is a law and part of our Constitution, one can not escape the conclusion that it must be enforced.

Besides voting dry in the DIGEST poll, a Georgia lawyer tried out his Presbyterian Sunday-school class of fourteen boys, in Marietta, whose ages average nineteen years, and who come from families of all walks of life, some being in college and some in high school. Only ten voted—four for enforcement, five for modification, and one for repeal—"a majority," writes Charles Pigue, "against my way of thinking."

More heat than light on legal questions involved comes from many of the lawyers who send in their opinions, perhaps because controversy over constitutionality, State rights, etc., has already become so familiar in press discussion. One group concludes, as Richard Marlowe of Elmira, New York, does, that—

Like ex-President Taft, I was against putting this provision in the Federal Constitution. But now that it is there, and realizing as I do its great economic benefits, I am for its retention and, of course, for its enforcement.

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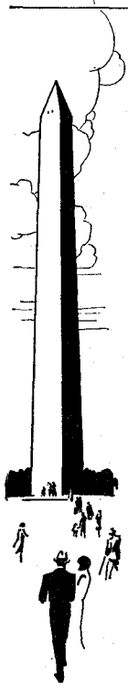

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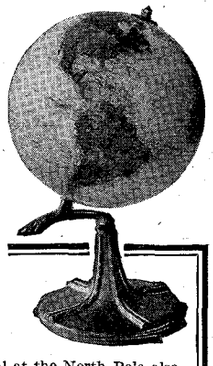

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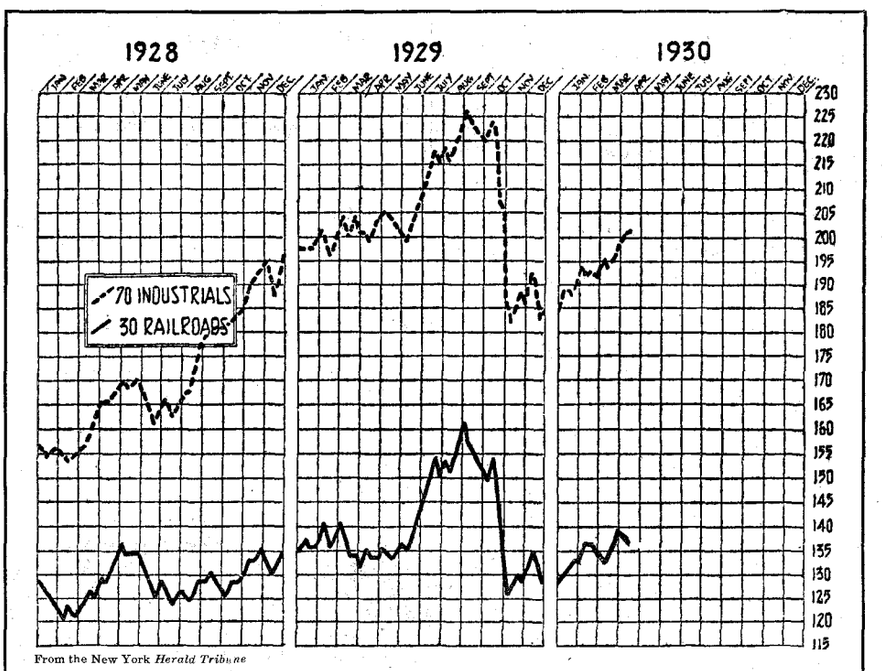

From the New York *Herald Tribune*

WILL THE RECENT UPWARD TREND IN STOCKS CONTINUE?
How average weekly market prices of a selected group of stocks have moved for two years.

STOCKS THAT BOOM IN THE SPRING

THEY are talking about "the bull market of 1930," in the brokerage offices, and in the market letters, and in the newspaper columns devoted to financial comment and gossip.

"Mr. and Mrs. J. Market Lamb, whose castle in the air was swept into the valley of despair by the speculative avalanche, last fall, have emerged from the ruins and are beginning to look around," remarks the Newark *News*—which is just a whimsical way of expressing the oft-recurring declaration of market writers that "the public is back in the market," and Wall Street is again, in the words of one reporter, "hearing talk of powerful pools, of trapt short interests, and of informed buying by powerful banking interests."

A steady advance through March brought average prices back about half-way to where they were in the big smash last fall, and through March and April the Wall Street offices began filling up again and the volume of trading increased until 5,000,000 share days became the regular thing in the first half of April; with a high point of 5,931,600 shares being traded in on April 4, the biggest day since November 13.

"From anything observable in the present stock market," comments the editor of *The Bache Review*, "any one who had not heard of last November's crash would not suspect that such a slaughter had occurred less than six months ago."

"While winter still lingers in the lap of spring, optimism is budding in the groves of ticker-tape where one plants one dollar and reaps five—maybe." So reports L. F. Parton, in a Consolidated Press dispatch from New York, going on to say that "the investing public, meaning the incorrigible gamblers, or the sagacious investors, according to one's point of view, is out again, venturing cautiously, to be sure, and shivering a bit in the seasonal hangover of wintry days, but nevertheless taking a chance."

Of course, there may be a sharp reaction before this reaches the reader's eye, but such a reaction has been expected for weeks by most of the brokerage houses, and even if it is extensive, it does not affect the phenomenon of the revival in the spring of 1930 of the bull market whose apparent demise was bewailed in the autumn of 1929. And the comment from financial experts and market writers deals interestingly with the reasons for the revival and the prospects for its continuance.

"The stock-market bulls have been betting on business recovery" is the way M. S. Rukeyser of the New York *American* puts it. Turning it around a little bit, Col. Leonard P. Ayres of the Cleveland Trust Company suggests that "one important element in the improvement of business sentiment is to be found in the advances on the security markets." These movements since the first of the year have "been of decidedly cheerful augury," agrees *The Wall Street Journal*. And similar sentiments are held further away from Wall Street. "If the break in the market had an ill effect on business," it

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"At 50, he is retiring to Enjoy Life on the Income from $300,000"

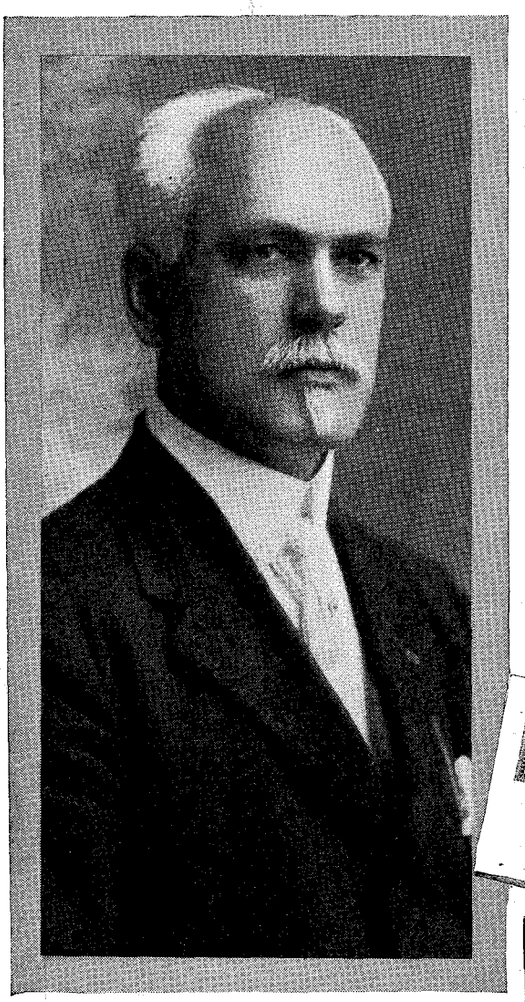
Dr. E. A. Foster, President of the Peoples National Bank, Patchogue, N. Y., tells about an investor who "kept his feet on the ground."

"JUST A FEW WEEKS AGO," said Dr. Foster, "I saw one of the most graphic and gratifying instances in my experience of how sound investments steadily made and carefully watched do pay better in the end than speculation. It was just the same old tortoise and hare story.

"One of our customers, Mr. M—, came in, and said he had sold out his business and was going to retire and enjoy life. I don't believe he is a day over 50. He has a fine, growing family to educate, and they have all gone off on one of those around the world cruises together.

"Mr. M— isn't one who would be called an extraordinary man," continued Dr. Foster, "—just a feet-on-the-ground citizen who lived right up to the Yankee tradition for hard work and thrift. For the past 25 years he has been buying gilt-edge investments and plowing the income back into other sound securities. I never saw a cleaner list of investments than his—it looks like a life insurance company reserve.

"Last fall, after the market panic, plenty of people around here worried themselves sick—but he hadn't any headaches, for he never let the speculating fever touch him. Years ago, he bought some stock that turned out to be worthless, and he always keeps the certificates to remind him 'never again.' At 50, he is retiring to enjoy life on the income from $300,000."



DR. E. AGATE FOSTER, *President of the Peoples National Bank of Patchogue, N. Y. For many years he has been a leader in the civic and business affairs of his community, and a staunch advocate of conservative investments.*

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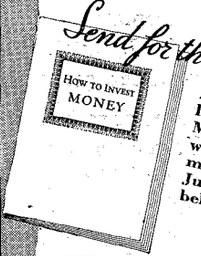

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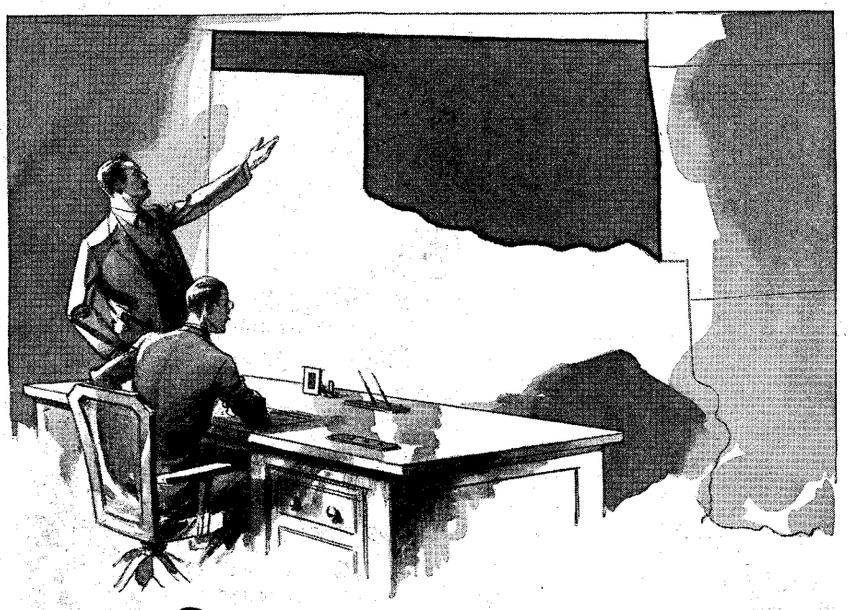

The South's RICHEST Area *in* Natural Resources

INDUSTRIES which are considering the South as a location for either main or branch factories, should investigate Oklahoma—a state which, according to a world-famous economist, is equalled by only two other states in the Union in industrial potentialities. Oklahoma exceeds any other equal area in the South in the wealth and diversity of her natural resources.

Outstanding among the state's resources are her Fuels. Oklahoma is today *the world's leading center of fuel production and reserves.* The United States produces 90% of the world's Natural Gas, 70% of its Petroleum, and has over half of its coal reserves. Oklahoma bears an astonishing relation to these figures, with 20% of the nation's Gas production, 28% of its Petroleum production, and sufficient Coal to supply her quota of the nation's coal, at present national consumption rate, for 6,000 years.

In agriculture Oklahoma's achievement is almost equally remarkable. A state only since 1907, Oklahoma already ranks third in the nation in cotton, fifth in wheat, and ninth in value of all crops.

Finally, as a producer of raw materials Oklahoma again ranks at the front. She stood *second* among the states in the value of mineral products in 1928, and is one of only six states producing over a billion dollars worth of raw materials annually.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

seems to the Boston *Post* that "the boiling bull market of recent weeks must be having an influence in reviving business again."

But this discounting of better business by the stock market seems to the New York *World* "to have been carried far ahead." "A singular paradox" is observed by the New York *Times*. The actual course of trade, it says, has been disappointing the optimistic prophets; "production and prices

"THE GREEN PASTURE"
—Macauley in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

have been falling in nearly all industries," and yet, continues *The Times*, "in the face of this discouraging evidence, the stock market has been rising continuously":

> Various explanations are produced.
> One of them is the fixt conviction that trade reaction in America, whether long or short, can at most be only an interlude before another period of spectacular expansion. The cheapness of money, after the liquidation of last autumn's prodigious "brokers' borrowings," is another.
> But these explanations leave unanswered questions about the time and course of business recovery.

On the same day that *The Times* printed this editorial, its market writer noted that the resumption of heavy buying in stocks is going on "simply because money can be had on easy terms to 'play the market,'" and he called attention to the renewal of the idea "that stocks may be bought, not because they are growing intrinsically more valuable, but because it is easy to 'carry' them, and because the market has been going up, and may continue to do so."

Of course, it is impossible to give more than a passing glance at the long columns of comment by the financial editors. In the middle of April, Paul Willard Garrett, of the New York *Evening Post*, said that when stocks were at their bottom panic level, five months ago, "the composite

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averages were down 113 points from the early September top; now they are 66 points up the slope again." In other words, "within a surprizingly short time the market has recovered 59 per cent. of the ground lost last autumn." In another place, Mr. Garrett remarks: "Slowly the evidence multiplies that underneath this bull market the makings of a business upturn is forming, tho its outline still indeed is dim." Commenting on the relation between business improvement and stock-market advances, the same writer says the question whether such a substantial recovery is warranted is being answered both in the affirmative and in the negative:

Those skeptical point to the situation in business, to the relatively high level of loans on securities, and to the basic fact that more than cheap money is needed to give stocks intrinsic worth. Those unafraid of the market lay their emphasis on the performance of the stock market subsequent to stock panics in the past and the indisputable power of easy money to revive industry.

Essentially the assumption of the pessimists is that a revival of proportions in industry is not now at hand.

The optimists assume that it is.

Many worry over what seems to them a revival of speculative fever. "A sort of frenzied speculation" is apparent to *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle*, "very suggestive of the character of the speculation which was the normal condition for so long a period prior to the crash last October and November."

Noting the promptness of the market's recovery, especially as compared with the recovery in business, *The Annalist* feels convinced "that the American public's speculative mania has not subsided":

We are in precisely the same sort of a market as in 1928 and 1929, with the advantage that money is now extremely low, while in 1929 it was as tight as Reserve Board manipulation could make it.

The fact that business is deprest is of little significance in the current stock-market situation. What the present speculative mania will lead to is a matter on which there is little profit in speculating.

"Even the most ardent optimist would concede," according to a market commentator in *Barron's Weekly*, "that easy money and the renaissance of speculation, not business profits, have been responsible for the amazing uplift of values since November."

"The most perturbing thing" that *The American Banker* can discern in the financial outlook "is the rising tide of speculation":

It is sweeping onward again toward high money rates, striking a pace of recovering that is sure to obscure and outrun business progress unless it is checked.

And it is piling up hidden shoals of investment difficulties that are certain to appear when the tide of stock-buying subsides or starts to run the other way.

Has this country more money than it knows how to use or where to employ?

It certainly looks like it.

Constructive and productive enterprises

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Tricks and Deceptions of the Subconscious and How To Cope With Them

By WILLIAM S. SADLER, M.D.

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"Dr. Sadler embodies in a well-written, non-technical, and exceedingly readable volume practically all that the average citizen needs to know on the subject of those workings of the subconscious which so often put acting as well as thinking out of gear, and create for both individual and community problems of the most serious kind."—Boston *Transcript.*

"A fine helpful book at once popular and scientifically correct, it can not help but aid those who have lost or who are in danger of losing their psychic equilibrium."—Philadelphia *Public Ledger.*

"The trouble with most of these books is that the fellow with average sense can't get it. With this book it's different. I venture the assertion that it will save thousands of lives and make many happy who heretofore have been miserable. Can't tell you what it has been worth to me."—*Edward Woodward,* Real Estate, Staunton, Va.

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By WILLIAM S. SADLER, M.D.

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

are not yet going again at the pace that warrants a call for our surplus investment funds.

European financing is being prepared but has as yet made little claim upon our excess liquid capital resources. Instead of marking time, the investment funds of thousands are being lured back into the stock market, believing it will go higher—and as long as the customers' men are able to lure in new capital on this point, it will go higher.

That "fundamental conditions are not yet sufficiently readjusted to permit an uninterrupted general advance such as occurred through 1928 and 1929" is the firm conviction exprest in *The Silberling Reports* of Berkeley, California. And turning for the hastiest glance at the market letters being sent out by brokerage houses—many of them quoted in the New York papers—we find some writers of the opinion that business improvement has already been fully discounted, if not overdiscounted, by the advance in stock prices. Some feel that a period of hesitation is in order. As a letter phrases it: "the market is due for a period of hesitation in order that the first phase of the 1930 bull market may be consolidated."

And yet optimism seems to be the prevailing mood.

In one letter, the slow but steady improvement in business is spoken of as "an exceptionally strong buttress for the market." The two outstanding factors in the market situation, according to another, are "easy money and better business ahead."

Emphasis on this combination occurs again and again.

An extremely cheerful view is thus exprest by the stock-market house of Goodbody and Company:

We are probably in the initial stages of a long period of unparalleled and world-wide economic progress.

The astounding technical progress made by our scientific and industrial leaders during the last decade, coupled with our position as the leading creditor nation of the world, will almost surely enable us to rapidly increase our foreign business in the next five years, and furnish the marginal business needed to insure a continuance of our prosperity.

We believe that unless this world-wide picture of probable economic advancement can be visualized and its materialization believed in, that the background for the rise in many of our leading stocks over the next few years will be entirely unappreciated.

And the extent of the recovery on the stock market gives rise to the interesting feeling on the part of still another letter-writer "that the drastic decline of last fall was a tremendous correction of an overbought bull market rather than a definite ending of that bull market."

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THE GERMAN SHIPPING POOL

"A VIRTUAL amalgamation" of the Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd lines follows the setting by the latter company's *Europa* of a new speed record for the transatlantic crossing.

Creation of a "working agreement" between the two companies, which will run for fifty years, was announced in a communiqué recently issued at Hamburg and Bremen. Its purpose, we read in a cable to the New York *Times*, is "to obtain the economic results of a fusion without relinquishing the values born of individual and time-honored prestige and the deep and intimate relations to their home ports such as both companies can boast; nevertheless, they are now determined to lay the greatest stress on achievement in their respective operations." The communiqué then proceeds:

The consummation of the pool rests on the basis of absolute and lasting parity. The contracting parties view their tonnage and other assets, their claims and their liabilities as being equal, and to this extent an exchange of ships is not being considered. They mutually agree to renounce any desire to strengthen their respective positions at the cost of the other partner.

In the light of this general solution of the problem the directorates of both companies, on their own responsibility and of their own initiative, have decided to put an end to the competition waged between the Hamburg-American and the North German Lloyd for many decades. In common they now propose to devote their energies to the development of their mutual fields of activity in the firm belief that German shipping will thereby be vouchsafed a healthy development which in the last analysis not only will redound to the benefit of each and of their home ports but beyond that will also serve the interests of German economy and the Fatherland.

Incidentally, the stockholders of both Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd ratified the agreement last week without debate at the "Hapag" meeting, but only after extensive discussion by the North German Lloyd shareholders at Bremen.

The building of two "super-*Leviathans*" by America has been spurred by the *Europa's* performance and the working agreement of the two German lines, we read in a Washington dispatch of the Consolidated Press. The new vessels, planned by the P. W. Chapman company with the aid of the Shipping Board, and to be operated in conjunction with the *Leviathan*, will be 962 feet long and will have a sustained sea speed of twenty-eight and one-half knots.

In the German merger *The Nation* sees a threat to England's mercantile supremacy:

Recalling the extraordinary recreation of the German merchant fleet in the twelve post-war years it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that this pool means that Germany may in a short time wrest the mercantile supremacy of the seas from England. Germany already has the two fastest passenger liners, and it will be years before they will be surpassed by either British or American ships. It would not be surprising if the British should answer the creation of this German monopoly by a combination of their own companies.

Growth Adds 681,000 New Customers

NORMAL growth of the same properties has increased the number of customers served by the Associated System from 687,000 in 1920 to 1,368,000 at the end of 1929.

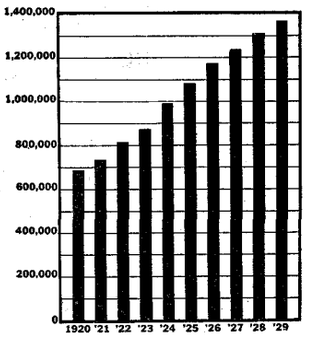

Chart shows number of customers

An interesting feature of this growth is its regularity. Year in and out, the number of customers has increased at an annual rate of about 10%. This steady growth in customers has been accompanied by a similar growth in earnings. Since 1920 gross earnings have increased 109%—number of customers 99%.

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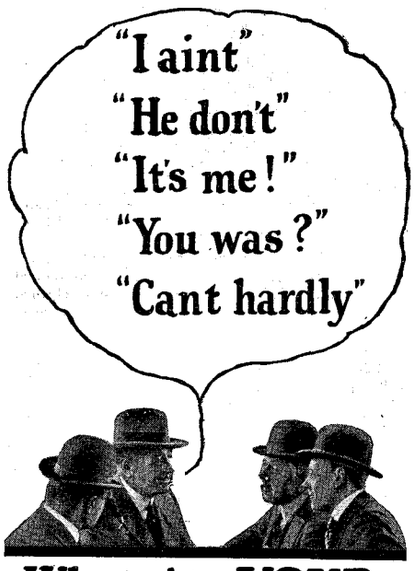

What Are YOUR Mistakes in English?

They may offend others as much as these offend you

IF some one you met for the first time made the mistakes in English shown above, what would you think of him? Would he inspire your respect? Would you be inclined to make a friend of him? Would you care to introduce him to others as a close friend of yours?

These errors are easy for you to see. Perhaps, however, you make different mistakes which offend other people as much as these would offend you. How do you know that you do not mispronounce certain words; are you always sure that the things you say and write are grammatically correct? To you they may seem correct, but others may know that they are wrong.

Unfortunately, people will not correct you when you make mistakes; all they do is to make a mental reservation about you. "He is ignorant and uncultured," they think.

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CURRENT EVENTS

FOREIGN

April 9.—Serious religious riots occur at the holy Hindu city of Nasik, India, and more than 100 casualties are reported.

April 10.—Prime Minister MacDonald of Great Britain announces that an agreement has been reached by the United States, Japan, and Great Britain on naval disarmament, and that after the conference is adjourned upon the signing of this pact, France, Italy, and Great Britain will continue their efforts to compromise their differences.

Women volunteers manufacture salt illegally at Bombay, India, and four are injured in a tussle with the police when the salt is confiscated.

April 11.—Twenty-two persons are injured in a riot in Bombay, India, precipitated by Mahatma Gandhi's salt campaign.

April 13.—In a broadcast from London, Secretary Henry L. Stimson announces that a total net reduction of 680,000 tons in the fleets of the United States, Great Britain, and Japan was arranged for in the naval agreement of those three countries, and he recommends the agreement as a successful accomplishment of the American delegation to the London Naval Conference.

April 14.—Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, introduces the British national budget, which raises the basic rate of income tax from 20 per cent. to 22½ per cent., and which will bring in a revenue, it is estimated, of about $3,836,700,000.

Jawarharlal Nehru, President of the All-Indian Congress, is sentenced to six months' imprisonment for violation of the salt law, and J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta and President of the Bengal Civil Disobedience Committee, is sentenced to six months' imprisonment on charges of sedition, conspiracy, and obstructing the police.

April 15.—The House of Commons passes the first reading of a bill giving authority to the Board of Trade to cancel the certificate of any master, mate or engineer guilty of importing liquor into the United States.

Fierce rioting in protest against the imprisonment of the Pandit Jawarhalal Nehru, President of the All-India Nationalist Congress, and J. M. Sen Gupta, Mayor of Calcutta, breaks out in that city, and one European fireman is killed and ten Europeans injured by a crowd which burned trolley cars, cut wires, and barricaded streets and fought firemen and police before order was restored.

DOMESTIC

April 9.—Representative George Holden Tinkham of Massachusetts demands an investigation of the activities of the Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals of the Methodist Episcopal Church, declaring it a "most pernicious lobby, certainly calling for investigation and exposure."

Two-way telephone television is demonstrated by officers and engineers of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company in New York City.

April 10.—Senator T. H. Caraway of Arkansas, chairman, announces that the Anti-Saloon League, the Federal Council of Churches and the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals must produce their financial records before the Senate lobby investigating committee.

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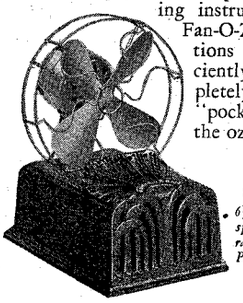

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The Senate adopts the Norris resolution providing for a special committee to investigate Senatorial campaign expenditures.

April 11.—The "billion-dollar merger" of the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company with the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has been ratified by a majority of the stockholders of the former concern, it is announced.

President Hoover issues a statement expressing his pleasure at the results obtained in the London Naval Arms Conference.

William Z. Foster, Robert Minor, Israel Amter, Joseph Lester and Harry Raymond, Communists, are found guilty in the New York Court of Special Sessions of unlawful assembly in violating a police injunction by attempting to lead a parade to the City Hall March 6. Sentence is deferred until April 21.

President Hoover is informed of strong opposition to his nomination of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina as an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

April 12.—The Army Air Corps sets a new world's record for altitude combat formation flying when nineteen planes of the Ninety-fifth Pursuit Squadron reach a height estimated at 30,000 feet over Mather Field, Sacramento, California. The previous record was 17,000 feet.

President Hoover announces that he will not withdraw the nomination of Judge John J. Parker of North Carolina to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Department of Justice announces that the merger of the Bethlehem Steel Company and the Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company will be investigated to determine whether it will be in restraint of trade.

A delegation of men and women representing peace organizations with a country-wide membership appears before the Senate Judiciary Committee to advocate outlawry of war by constitutional amendment as proposed by Senator Frazier of North Dakota.

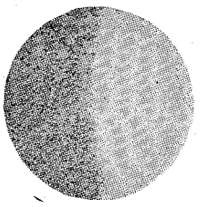
April 13.—President Hoover issues a Department of Justice memorandum defending the decision of Judge John J. Parker upholding a "yellow dog" contract injunction, which is one of the grounds of the opposition to Judge Parker's nomination to the Supreme Court bench.

April 14.—Addressing the Thirty-ninth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution, President Hoover hails the success of the London Naval Limitations Conference, and expresses his belief that the United States will become a member of the World Court.

April 15.—Representative George Holden Tinkham of Massachusetts charges before the Senate lobby investigating committee that the Anti-Saloon League of America has violated the Federal corrupt practises act, and is embarked on a vote-getting campaign to cost $850,000 annually for five years to oppose a wet campaign seeking the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, and demands an investigation by the committee.

Roland W. Boyden, of Boston, is appointed by President Hoover to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague, in place of Chief Justice Charles E. Hughes, who resigned upon his appointment to the Supreme Court bench.

Remove Traffic Film that every car is heir to*



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You can get No. 7 Duco Polish at good dealers' everywhere. Leading motor car makers recommend it.

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THE SPICE OF LIFE

All Stocked Up.—AUTHOR—"Can I sell you a scenario?"

MOVIE PRODUCER—"G'wan, we've had a scenario for years."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Excuse It, Please!—"How would you classify a telephone girl? Is hers a business or a profession?"

"Neither. It's a calling."—*D. & H. Bulletin.*

Substitute for a Rabbit's Foot.—"Why do you suppose Hotstuff passes by here every day eating an apple?"

"I guess he's on his way to see that old girl of his, the doctor's wife."—*Boston Transcript.*

Boy Who Made Good.—NULL—"I started out on the theory that the world has an opening for me."

VOID—"And you found it?"

NULL—"Well, rather. I'm in the hole now."—*Churchman.*

Dangerous Amiability.—TEACHER—"Robert, if you are always very kind and polite to all your playmates, what will they think of you?"

ROBERT—"Some of 'em would think they could lick me!"—*Goblin.*

Owning Up.—HABITUAL SPONGER—"Smith has just refused to lend me a five-spot. Did you think there were such mean people in the world?"

HIS AUDIENCE—"Yes, I'm another like that, myself."—*Passing Show (London).*

Quo Vadis?—POLICEMAN (to motorist who nearly collided)—"Don't you know that you should always give half of the road to a woman driver?"

MOTORIST—"I always do, when I find out which half of the road she wants."—*Boston Transcript.*

Division of Labor.—WIFE (at busy crossing)—"Now remember, Herbert, the brake is on the left—or is it the right—but don't——"

HENPECKED HUSBAND—"For heaven's sake stop chattering. Your job is to smile at the policeman!"—*The Epworth Herald.*

Hickzackly!—A quotation from this column appears in the New York *Evening Post* in a column headed "Our Rural Neighbors."

To New York anything outside of it is hick—

And to those outside, New York stands for "hic."—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Girl's Best Friend.—"Mama," said her little six-year-old daughter, "please button my dress."

"You will have to do it yourself, dear," was the reply. "Mother's too busy."

"Oh, dear!" exclaimed the little girl. "I don't know what I'd do without myself."—*Michigan Christian Advocate.*

Indeterminate Sentence.—An uplift worker, visiting a prison, was much impressed by the melancholy attitude of one man she found.

"My poor man," she sympathized, "what is the length of your term?"

"Depends on politics, lady," replied the melancholy one. "I'm the warden."—*Boston Transcript.*

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IVY or OAK POISONING
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SLIPS THAT PASS IN THE NIGHT

Police!—Family House wishes English oungman to eat.—*Ad in the Barcelona Spain) La Noche.*

Hay Fever Season.—Mrs. Babel Walker Villebrandt is passing a few days at irginia Beach, Va.—*Washington Post.*

Rolls for Breakfast.—Attractively furn. ½ new duplex bedroom and rollaway bed in oving room.—*Phoenix (Ariz.) Republican.*

Latest in Permanent Waves?—Miss ouise Addison, postmistress of Emory, as been in the hospital for a tonsorial peration.—*Roanoke (Va.) Times.*

Knows His Porterhouse.—The Hoof nd Horn club will hold a meeting Tuesday. rof. Sleeter Bull will talk on "Modern leat Marketing."—*Urbana (Ill.) Daily llini.*

Knows How They Feel.—
NOTICE!
I am now ready to receive your axes.—
I. R. Storm, County Collector.
—*Illinois paper.*

Genuine Antiques.—The Punams of orneo are so primitive that they are not ven agricultural. Mahogany is the rule mong them and marriage is for life.—*rooklyn Eagle.*

Trouble Brewing.—Wanted—Undertaker in oil-boom town, Pettus: business ill be good in ten days; get in now. ettus Townsite Co., Pettus, Texas.—*an Antonio Light.*

Pass the Pitchfork.—Following on yesterday's defeat of the Government in the ail, a meeting of the Cabinet was held his morning, presided over by President osgrave.—*Dublin Evening Herald.*

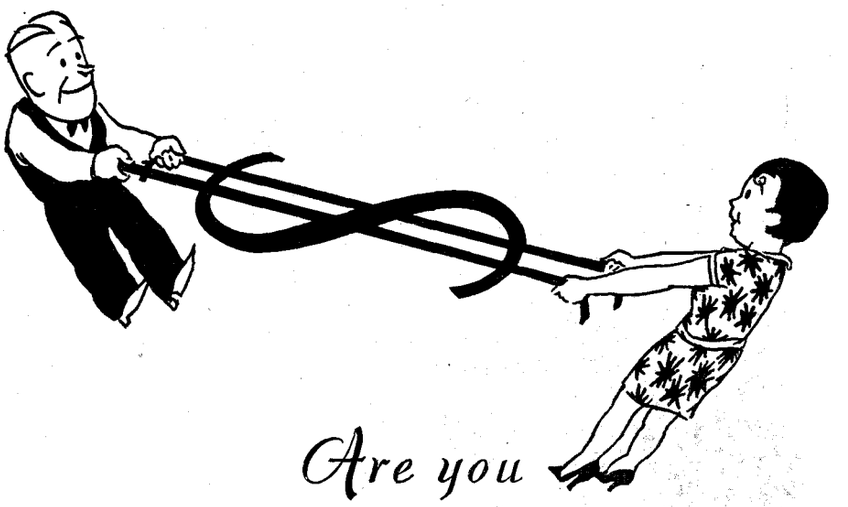
Two's Company.—
FORREST HOTEL
Nephi, Utah
Fifty Per cent. Private Bath
Ad on a match-box, sent in by a Digest cout.

"And Like a Silver Clarion Rung."—ur old friend, Lester Smith, came near tarting a riot when he came down in No lan's Land this morning and rushed cross the street shouting "isdxegr t$xz TAOI ETN.—*Texas paper.*

Better Late Than Never.—Two years ter Lord Hope married the daughter of a lelbourne banker, Olive Thompson, who ied in 1912. Their son, Henry, born in 917, becomes the heir presumptive to the ukedom.—*New York Times.*

What's Needed.—"At noon here today," says a Bishop's journal, "the lethodist chimes played in commemoraion of the tenth anniversary of Prohibition. They began with that good old ymn, 'Revive us again.'"—*New York piscopal Mission Bulletin.*

Not Hard to Please.—
WANTED A BRIDE
Of any caste or creed, educated, goodooking, and respectable for an educated lair, S.S.L.C. youth aged about 22, who spires for further studies. No objection o virgin widows.—*Ad in The Hindu, Iadras.*



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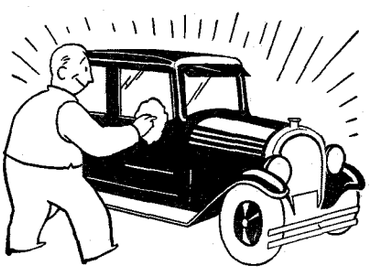
Then read . . .

MANY OF US are making KozaK ...the auto Dry Wash cloth... stretch a dollar even to fifty.

It's a specially woven cloth...scientifically treated ... used by several millions of owners and chauffeurs to Dry Wash their fine new cars. Lincolns, Buicks, Chevys and Fords... all kinds of car dealers and owners use KozaKs.

All you do is wipe the dry car off with the KozaK Cloth. It's hard to believe muddy splashes and spatters disappear like magic...but the guarantee on every KozaK ever sold says "...try it on approval and if unsatisfactory for any reason, your dealer



will cheerfully refund the purchase price of $1.

KozaK will save 80% of your car washing...not 100%...as once in a while the car will need wet washing. KozaK will save its cost...twice over ...every time.

KozaK will save hours of time in waiting for a wet wash.

KozaK will save 25 to 50 times its cost before the surface of the fabric loses its protecting and dirt absorbing qualities.

In addition to the entire resources of KozaK Inc., there stands behind every KozaK Cloth...identified by the red camel on the label sown across the corner...some 40,000 dealers in the United States and Canada, including such tremendous retail organizations...where you can buy KozaKs...as every gasoline station owned and operated by Colonial...Cities Service (Ohio, Mich., Wisconsin)...Indian...Goodyear... Shell Pacific Coast...10,000 Rexall community drug stores...all Liggett and Owl, as well as thousands of hardware and automobile dealers everywhere.

If you can't find a KozaK, by phone, in your own community, order direct by coupon below. Your order will be promptly filled from the factory and the name and address of a reliable local KozaK dealer sent you for future supplies.

Most of us are trying to make a dollar go just as far as possible these days...and the last thing most of us want to do is to drive around in a dirty looking car, as long as we can get hold of a KozaK Cloth.

The new KozaK is a great improvement over last year's. Get a new one today and you'll almost hear your car laugh at wet weather, when the sun comes out.

This is one of the biggest dollar's worth of anything anybody ever bought...and is guaranteed without reservation. You can invest $1 and save fifty by mailing this coupon.

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Enclosed is my check for $_____ for_____ KozaKs at $1 each. If I wish, my money will be refunded —and I'm the sole judge!

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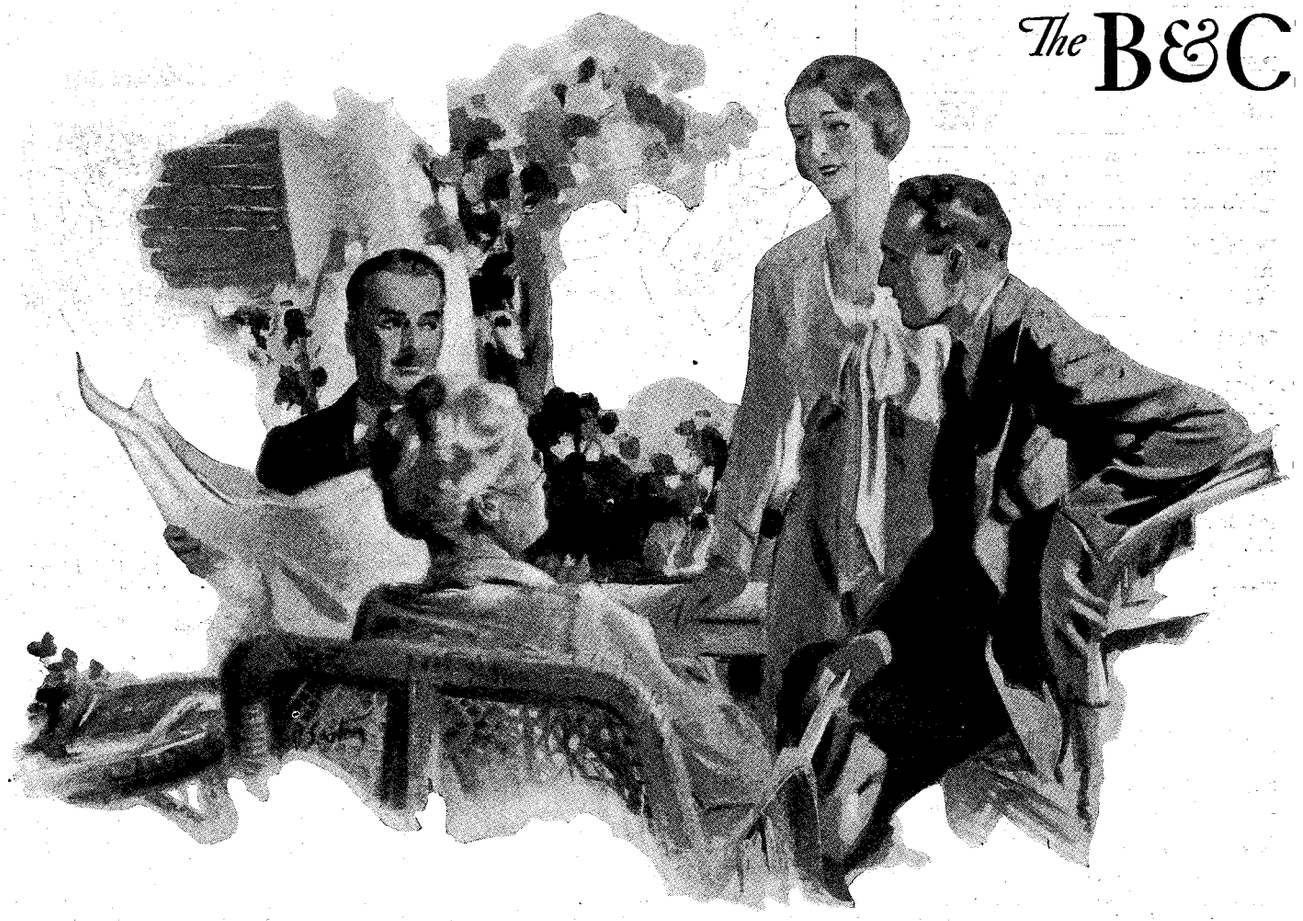
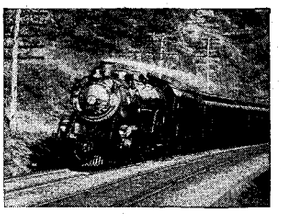


You are very IMPORTANT to our Railroad



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Real home atmosphere in the Observation and Club cars; dinner in the specially designed Colonial Diner; a competent maid at the service of women traveling with children. Ride and dine with us.

ONE SENTENCE occurs again and again in the letters that come to our offices every year:

"I was led to make my trip over your railroad at the suggestion of a friend."

This is not an accident. It is the result of a definite plan which was started several years ago.

At that time we said to ourselves, "What can we offer people as an inducement to travel with us?"

And we answered, "We can honestly try to give people a little more than they've paid for.

"Their ticket calls for a ride on our railroad. We are required to provide a locomotive, an engineer, conductors, porters, various pieces of railroad equipment, and dining-car service. That's what every railroad must provide. But let *us* try to give them an enjoyable trip; an engineer who is doing his very best to start and stop his train without jolt, and a locomotive that will help him do it. Let us have tracks that are smooth, equipment that is modern and clean. Let us try to have conductors and porters who take pride in their work and who have a feeling of sympathy, kindliness, and thoughtfulness toward travelers. And let us provide our passengers with meals that are *really* good."

People like to talk about railroads, and when they found out what we were trying to do they began talking to their friends. That's one of the reasons our business has grown.

So it's you, after all, who have helped to make our railroad more and more successful.

You on your front porch, and in your club and church, and wherever you meet your friends.

We appreciate it. When you ride with us, we'll endeavor to show you that we do.

BALTIMORE & OHIO

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